The New-York Times.

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THE SECRET ACCOUNTS.

THIRD SERIES

The Bills of a Plumber and Gas-Fitter.

Warrants Signed by Hall and Connolly.

WHO RECEIVED THE MONEY?

In previous numbers of the TIMES we have presented full and accurate copies of accounts taken from the Controller's books, showing how millions of dollars were fraudulently paid for furniture, carpets, &c., for the new Court-house and other County offices. These figures have never been impugned by the officials who signed the warrants, and they stand today uncontradicted.

The following accounts will be read with equal interest, showing as they do, the expenditure of more than a million and a quarter of dollars in plumber's work and gas-fittings, in addition to the astounding sums already given. It will be seen that the bills are chiefly drawn by KEYSER & Co., for work said to have been done by that firm in the various County offices:

1869. KEYSER & CO. 1869.

COUNTY COURT-ROOMS AND OFFICES.

Date of Warrant.	Character of Work.	Date on Which Work was Supposed to be Done.	Amount Drawn.
Jan. 29.	Paid for Plumbing and Gas-works in County Court-rooms and Offices,	from Jan. 20, 1865, to May, 1866	$9,834 94
June 7.	Paid for Plumbing and Gas-work in New Court-house,	from Sept. 9, 1868, to May 15, 1869	25,010 02
July 2.	Paid for Plumbing in Several Courts and Offices,	from Aug. 21 to Oct. 20, 1868	6,516 26
July 16.	Paid for Plumbing, &c., in County Buildings,	from Oct. 17 to Dec. 20, 1868	9,774 36
July 28.	Paid for Plumbing and Articles for County Offices,	Oct. 12, 1868	1,351 50
July 28.	Paid for Plumbing in County Court-rooms,	Sept. 28, 1868	1,689 60
Aug. 4.	Paid for Plumbing, &c., in County Court-rooms and Offices,	June 15, 1868	23,840 91
Sept. 7.	Paid for Plumbing and Gas-works in County Court-rooms and Offices,	from Feb. 3 to June 28, 1868	54,050 55
Sept. 7.	Paid for Plumbing and Repairs in County Court-rooms and Offices,	from July 18 to Sept. 20, 1868	2,959 65
Sept. 7.	Paid for Plumbing, &c., in Civil Courts,	from July 19 to Oct. 8, 1868	3,209 40
Oct. 28.	Paid for Plumbing and Gas-works in County Offices,	from July 1 to Oct. 4, 1868	21,690 85
Nov. 5.	Paid for Plumbing, &c., in County Court-rooms and Offices,	from June 3, 1868, to May 15, 1869	19,815 26
Nov. 19.	Paid for Plumbing, &c., in County Court-rooms and Offices,	from Aug. 4 to Nov. 11, 1868	37,324 44
Nov. 22.	Paid for Repairs, &c., in County Court-rooms and Offices,	from Nov. 29, 1868	51,461 75
Dec. 10.	Paid for Plumbing and Gas-works in County Court-rooms and Offices,	from July 14 to Nov. 25, 1868	34,588 51
Dec. 23.	Paid for Plumbing, &c., in County Court-rooms and Offices,	from Dec. 6, 1868, to Feb. 12, 1869	11,868 63
Dec. 28.	Paid for Plumbing, &c., in County Court-rooms and Offices,	from Feb. 2 to Oct. 11, 1868	19,802 33
Dec. 29.	Paid for Plumbing, &c., in County Court-rooms and Offices,	from Jan. 5 to April 12, 1868	26,360 65

1869. KEYSER & CO. 1869.

ARMORIES AND DRILL-ROOMS.

Jan. 11.	Paid for Plumbing and Gas-works in same,	from Oct. 6, 1868, to Dec. 28, 1868	$26,829 97
Jan. 19.	Paid for Plumbing and Gas-works in same,	from Nov. 24, 1868, to Dec. 28, 1868	4,485 29
Feb. 27.	Paid for Plumbing and Gas-works in same,	from Dec. 22, 1868, to Feb. 10, 1869	31,942 67
Feb. 27.	Paid for Plumbing and Gas-works in same,	from Oct. 24, 1868, to Feb. 6, 1869	22,454 93
April 26.	Paid for Plumbing and Gas-works in same,	from Feb. 1, 1869, to April 17, 1869	14,328 58
May 12.	Paid for Plumbing and Gas-works in same,	from Feb. 10, 1869, to March 6, 1869	19,987 64
June 5.	Paid for Plumbing and Gas-works in same,	from April 20, 1869, to May 29, 1869	18,177 89
Sept. 20.	Paid for Plumbing and Gas-works in same,	from May 7, 1869, to June 29, 1869	22,531 94
Oct. 11.	Paid for Plumbing and Gas-works in same,	from June 15, 1869, to July 5, 1869	14,070 68
Oct. 30.	Paid for Plumbing and Gas-fitting in same,	from March 16, 1869, to June 20, 1869	15,697 38

1870. KEYSER & CO. 1870.

Jan. 10.	Paid for Plumbing-work in County offices, &c.,	from April 24, 1868, to July 2, 1868	$26,098 30
Jan. 28.	Paid for Plumbing-work and Gas-work in County Offices, &c.,	from Feb. 1, 1868, to March 3, 1868	18,569 00
Mar. 7.	Paid for Plumbing-work in County Offices, &c.,	from Jan. 3, 1869, to April 20, 1869	38,265 55
Mar. 21.	Paid for Plumbing-work in County Offices, &c.,	from May 4, 1869, to July 22, 1869	30,315 67
May 6.	Paid for Plumbing-work in County Offices, &c.,	from July 19, 1869, to Aug. 22, 1869	32,596 08
May 14.	Paid for Plumbing-work in County Offices, &c.,	from Sept. 1, 1869, to Sept. 18, 1869	27,887 38
May 23.	Paid for Plumbing-work in County Offices, &c.,	from May 22, 1869, to March 16, 1870	31,067 79
May 23.	Paid for Plumbing-work in County Offices, &c.,	from Feb. 28, 1869, to April 28, 1870	28,093 70
May 23.	Paid for Plumbing-work in County Offices, &c.,	from July 20, 1869, to Aug. 6, 1869	16,924 62
June 3.	Paid for Plumbing-work in County Offices, &c.,	from Sept. 5, 1868, to Nov. 28, 1868	19,870 14
June 6.	Paid for Plumbing-work in County Offices, &c.,	from June 5, 1869, to Feb. 15, 1870	11,300 31
June 6.	Paid for Plumbing-work in County Offices, &c.,	from May 28, 1869, to March 19, 1870	11,794 16
June 6.	Paid for Plumbing-work in County Offices, &c.,	from June 10, 1869, to March 29, 1870	13,326 21
June 6.	Paid for Plumbing-work in County Offices, &c.,	from Nov. 29, 1869, to March 1, 1870	728 85
June 10.	Paid for Plumbing-work in County Offices, &c.,	from Oct. 20, 1869, to Dec. 26, 1869	36,830 80
June 20.	Paid for Plumbing-work in Armories and Drill-rooms,	from Sept. 20, 1869, to Nov. 5, 1869	50,953 85
June 27.	Paid for Plumbing-work in Armories and Drill-rooms,	from May 19, 1869, to July 17, 1869	44,388 67
July 8.	Paid for Plumbing-work in Armories and Drill-rooms,	from April 3, 1869, to June 10, 1869	69,231 59
Aug. 1.	Paid for Plumbing-work in County Offices and Buildings,	from Aug. 8, 1869, to Dec. 4, 1869	42,224 93
Aug. 12.	Paid for Plumbing-work in County Offices and Buildings,	from May 4, 1869, to July 12, 1869	58,630 46
Mar. 14.	Paid for Plumbing-work and Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms,	from Sept. 4, 1869, to Dec. 1, 1869	27,742 45
Mar. 31.	Paid for Plumbing-work and Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms,	from Jan. 4, 1869, to Nov. 29, 1869	35,959 87
April 16.	Paid for Plumbing-work and Repairs in Armories and Drill-rooms,	from Dec. 3 to Dec. 14, 1869	12,895 80
Total			$1,231,817 76

1869. J. W. SMITH. 1869.

July 28.	Paid for Awnings Furnished County Courts and Offices,	from July to December 30, 1868	$23,553 51

THE AMERICAN GUARD.

Arrival of the Seventy-First Regiment at Newport and Providence—How the Visitors were Received.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—After a pleasant and uneventful night trip, the Seventy-first Regiment of your City arrived at Newport early this morning by the steamer *City of Lawrence*. The boys slept well and were fresh for the day's festivities they anticipated. When *reveille* was sounded Col. WALCOTT issued orders for the men to parade in white pants, though the order was soon after countermanded, owing to the storm of rain which sprang up suddenly. Gov. HOFFMAN was expected to review the regiment on its disembarkation, but he had already departed for the White Mountains. The only accident that has occurred so far was the dislocation of a wrist by Private RUSSELL, of Company A, who fell. He is doing well, however, despite the fact that he is on the sick list. Surgeon HIGGINBOTHAM appears very proud of the handsome sword presented to him by Companies A and B before the regiment started from New-York.

Cols. A. C. EDDY and A. H. WHITE came down from Providence to meet their New-York visitors, and smoothed the way for the excursionists. As the Governor was not at Newport, no formal parade was made. The steamer started, after breakfast had been discussed, for this city, and arrived at Fox Wharf at 11 A. M. An hour after, the Seventy-first assembled on the wharf in full-dress uniform, as the weather had cleared up, and the battalion was received in due form by the local military. The organizations which took part in the parade, included the First Light Infantry, the United Train of Artillery, the Providence Horse Guards and a section of the Tower Light Battery, of Pawtucket, under command of Gen. WILLIAM R. WALKER. The United Train of Artillery paraded as a battalion of four companies. The officers of the Marine Artillery were mounted, and appeared with the Horse Guards. The Governor and staff, Quartermaster-Gen. FLAGG, Gen. DANIELS and staff formed part of the procession from Exchange-place to the steam boat landing, where, on the arrival of the Seventy-first, the Marine Artillery fired a salute. The line of march was along Benefit-street, down Northmain, through Market-square, and up Westminster and High streets to the Dexter Training-ground, where dinner was then served under a mammoth pavillion.

THE LATEST.

The programme of arrangements for this afternoon consisted of a drill by the Seventy-first and a grand review of all the troops by Gov. PADELFORD. The rain, however, came down in torrents, thus preventing the exercises taking place, and marring the enjoyments of the day. The boys from New-York were hospitably entertained by the local military, despite these drawbacks, and the visitors are enjoying themselves very well. To-morrow the regiment will go to Rocky Point, unless it rains, where some fun is expected. The evening will close with a promenade concert and hop.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Opposition in Prince Edward Island—Sir J. A. Macdonald Not Going to England.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 25.—The members of the Prince Edward Island Legislative Council and House of Assembly are opposed to the Government, and have memorialized the Lieutenant-Governor, asking an extra session to be called, to consider the Washington Treaty. The *Islander*—a Government organ—semi-officially says the request will not be acceded to; and in regard to the treaty, which is viewed with some favor there, the export to the United States being fish and paper, the *Islander* says the Island Government, by the advice of the Government of Great Britain and Canada, has taken measures to have the provisions of the treaty put in operation at once, without waiting for the formal approval of the Legislature.

OTTAWA, July 25.—The *Times*, a Government paper, states on authority that neither Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, nor any member of the Cabinet, have any idea of visiting England this year in reference to the Washington Treaty.

A Man Drowned While Fording a River.

SHOHOLA, Penn., July 25.—An unknown man, supposed to be insane, was drowned at this station while attempting to wade the Delaware River, yesterday morning. He had been refused a crossing on the bridge, he not having money to pay the toll. He proceeded a short distance below, and commenced wading, soon getting beyond his depth, finally going down with the current. His body has not been recovered.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Reign of Terror at the California Mines.

Midnight Attack on Officials by Masked Bands.

Daring Express Robberies in Missouri.

A Brakeman and a Boy Killed on the Erie Railway.

Fiendish Outrage of a Girl in Pennsylvania.

Santanta and Big Tree Under Sentence of Death.

THE AMADOR MINERS.

A Reign of Terror Begun in Amador County, California—Mining Officers Attacked by Masked Men—Murder of the Book-keeper.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25.—The Miners' League has begun a reign of terror in Amador County. Gangs of men wearing masks were about last night searching for the officers of the different mining companies, with intent to murder them. The officers of Amador County and a force of men not belonging to the League are now besieged, but they are determined to hold out to the utmost. E. E. HATCH, the book-keeper of the Amador Mine, was assassinated by the Leaguers, but before he fell he succeeded in shooting one MCMENOMY, a leader of the Leaguers. The extent of the trouble is unknown, as communication with the operators is difficult, in consequence of the proceedings of members of the League. Troops will be ordered to the scene of the disturbances from different points immediately.

DARING EXPRESS ROBBERIES.

A Driver Gagged and His Safe Robbed in St. Louis—$18,000 in Money and Bonds Taken—A Safe On an Express Train in Kentucky Robbed of $20,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—About noon today one of the delivery-wagons of the United States Express Company, in charge of a driver and messenger, stopped at the mouth of an alley between Fourth and Fifth streets, to deliver a package addressed to a resident of the alley. The messenger left the wagon in charge of the driver, and while absent two men jumped into the wagon, gagged the driver, and drove off. After taking several packages from the safe they threw the driver backward into the wagon, and escaped. A policeman captured the wagon and driver. A man and a boy stated at the Police station that they saw two men jump out of the wagon with packages. The driver told them he had been robbed. They offered to remove the gag, but the driver would not let them. The amount taken is $3,300 in money, and $85,000 in railroad bonds directed to the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. The robbers left a number of small packages untouched containing nearly $1,000 in gold.

A daring express robbery was committed on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in Hickman County, Kentucky, last Saturday night. Three men got on the train at Union City, and at Moscow, when the train halted, two of the robbers got off and a confederate remained on the platform. As the train moved out from the depot, the two jumped into the express-car, overpowered the messenger, and robbed the safe of $20,000, and halted the train and jumped off and disappeared in the dark. Twenty-five citizens of Moscow turned out to hunt for the robbers, but they have not yet been found.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A Brakeman and a Boy Killed on the Erie Railway.

PORT JERVIS, July 25.—A brakeman on Conductor STEPHEN SMITH'S coal-train met with a fearful death at Middletown this morning. While stepping from one coal "jemmy" to another a sudden lurch of the train threw him off and he fell between the two cars. He was instantly ground to death beneath the wheels, throwing two cars from the track. The wheels passed up his right leg, cut through his body, and passed off at the shoulder, laying open a ghastly gash. His arm was ground into a jelly. He was still alive when taken out, but died almost instantly. He was brought to this place where an inquest was held. The deceased's name was EDWARD SALSMAN, and he lived at Hawley, Penn. SEBASTIAN SHIELDS, a boy eight years old, was instantly killed yesterday by No. 1, express train, at Shohola, a station about sixteen miles west of Port Jervis. He was walking over a bridge that spans a creek west of the station, at a great height, and No. 1 came rushing around a curve at the rate of forty miles an hour. Before the little fellow could take another step he was struck by the locomotive and sent whirling high in the air, and down to the creek far below. His body was recovered, but was mangled and torn out of all shape or semblance. A Coroner's inquest rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

A TERRIBLE CRIME.

Abduction and Maltreatment of a Girl in Pennsylvania—Arrest of the Culprit.

HONESDALE, Wayne County, Penn., July 25.—A young man named THOMAS KEEFE was lodged in jail here today, charged with being one of the party who abducted a girl from Tyler Hill, in Damascus Township, this county, and outraged and beat her until they thought she was dead. The deed was accomplished on the night of the 18th inst., but the facts in the case have just been made public by the girl, whose name is MARY SLATER. She lived in the family of Mr. DANIEL FORTMAN, at Tyler Hill. On the night in question she was visiting a neighbor, and on returning home, was kidnapped by four men, and taken away to a lonely place in the woods, where the crime was committed. She was then taken to the Delaware River, about two miles away, where in struggling and screaming for help, she was beat about the head and shoulders until insensible. She was then taken to an island and left. She was discovered next morning by Mr. JOSEPH PAGE and taken off. She refused to give any information as to how she came there. She wandered away, and was not found until Sunday last. She had lived on berries, and slept in the woods all that time. She said she was afraid to tell her story. Great excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the crime, and as the girl has always borne a good character, her story is generally believed. THOMAS KENTS and JOHN GEARS were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the affair. The latter was discharged and the former held to trial. The appearance of the girl when found, was pitiable in the extreme. Her head was badly cut behind, and her hair was clotted with blood. Her clothes were torn nearly off her. Great sympathy is felt for her, and the spirit of Judge Lynch hovers near.

THE INDIANS.

Attack on Military Wagons by Savages—Thirteen of the Assailants Killed—Gen. Crook on the Trail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25.—Advices from Tucson, under date of July 15, state that a supply train, in charge of Capt. H. L. SMITH and a company of soldiers, en route for Camp Bowie, and when twenty miles east from Tucson, was attacked by a band of 100 Indians. The Captain and nearly all the company were a mile ahead of the wagons. As soon as the rear wagons were attacked, word was sent forward, and Lieut. THELLER returned with half the company. With these and the wagon-men he engaged the Indians, and had a spirited fight, killing thirteen warriors, and losing one soldier killed, three wounded, and three horses killed. Gen. CROOKE, with his command of guides and scouts, and 200 soldiers, are in the mountains eastward, and have not been heard from for several days.

Sentence of the Kiowa Chiefs in Texas—Efforts to Effect a Commutation to Imprisonment for Life.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—The *Republican* learns from Jacksboro, Texas, that the report that the Indian Chiefs, SANTANTA and BIG TREE had been killed while attempting to escape, is untrue. They were both tried at Jacksboro, and found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to death. Judge SEWARD, who presided at their trial, thought their punishment ought to be commuted to imprisonment for life, and Mr. TATUM, the Indian Agent, also using his influence to secure this result. Gen. SHERMAN ordered that they be held until a final order from the President should be received. It is probable, therefore, they will not be executed. SANTANTA takes his imprisonment very hard, and says his raid on WILSON'S train is the first one he has been engaged in, in Texas, and if the whites will release him he will never make another.

Efforts to Induce the Kickapoos to Return from Mexico—The Mexicans Anxious to Retain Them.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The reports received at the Indian Bureau today show that the portion of the Kickapoo Indians now in Mexico are divided among themselves about returning to this country, but the most influential Chief, with a delegation of their brethren, will visit the tribe in Kansas, who together will look for a reservation for all their people in the Indian Territory, to be located at a distance from the Texas border. The agent who was dispatched to Mexico in order to induce the return of the Kickapoos, says these Indians are near Santa Rosa, in Coahuila, and mentions as a singular fact that a Mexican Commissioner had arrived at that place but one week in advance of our agent and his party, and had been issuing cattle and corn to the Kickapoos. The Mexicans are anxious to retain the Kickapoos, for the reason that if they shall leave the community will be invaded by the Mechalards, Apaches, Lepans, and other marauding Indians; that the Kickapoos are the only defense of the Mexicans, and that their labor and trade are matters of no mean importance to them. The report also shows that one of the Indian Chiefs was bribed by the Mexicans not to consent to the removal, after some of the Kickapoos, especially the squaws, had made arrangements for departure. The object of our Government in desiring the return of the Kickapoos, and their location on a reservation, is so break up their depredations on the Texas frontier, in which they are encouraged by their Mexican friends.

The Osages on the War-Path—A Party Return with Three White Scalps and Plunder.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 25.—A gentleman who arrived at Fort Smith July 22, from the Indian country says the Osages are on the war-path. On the 18th inst. a party started on an expedition, ostensibly for buffalo-hunting, but returned a couple of days after with three scalps of white men, and with their horses loaded down with plunder. It is supposed they had attacked some train and were successful in their raid.

WASHINGTON.

Transportation of Goods West in Bond—The Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company—City Improvements Temporarily Enjoined—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury today approved the application of the Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company, and has forwarded bonds to New-York for execution. This Company, of which J. C. FARGO is President, and AUGUSTUS SCHELL Vice-President, is the first and only line yet bonded under the act of July 14, 1870, for the immediate transportation of merchandise to the West in bond, without appraisement or examination at the port of arrival. The value of this concession to the Western trade is considerable. Merchants in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and other Western ports, can now order their goods direct from Europe, and without delay at New-York.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE DISTRICT IMPROVEMENTS ENJOINED.

A temporary injunction having been granted by Judge WYLIE, restraining the Board of Public Works from using the appropriation made by the Legislative Assembly for the improvement of streets, &c., the Board of Public Works has suspended all work on the streets, avenues and alleys in the District of Columbia. This, consequently, throws a large number of men out of employment.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE MR. STANTON.

A steamer from Philadelphia brought to Georgetown today a monument from that city, to be placed over the remains of Ex-Secretary STANTON, in Oak Hill Cemetery. The monument is of the Doric order, procured by his widow and his executors, and cost $2,500. It bears the name of deceased, and date of birth and death, and is made of silver-tinged granite from Concord, N. H.

KUKLUX TESTIMONY.

The testimony of Hon. THOMAS HARDEMAN, ex-member of Congress, of Macon, Ga., before the Kuklux Committee, was very brief. He said he knew of no Kuklux organization in his district, and had not heard of its existence there. Instead of colored persons being intimidated at the polls, the colored persons had intimidated the white persons and taken possession of the polls. There was no violation of the law, except in one case. A number of negroes threatened to punish another negro for voting the Democratic ticket, but the row was suppressed.

The Indiana Democratic Central Committee Nominate Hendricks for President.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 25.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in this city today, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize in Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS the unanimous choice of the Democracy of Indiana as their candidate for the Presidency in 1872, and recommend that every honorable effort be made by his fellow-citizens to secure his nomination and election.

Discovery of a New Planet.

UTICA, N. Y., July 25.—Prof. C. H. F. PETERS, of the Litchfield Observatory, Hamilton College, announces the discovery of a small planet the 114th in the group of asteroids, at 3 o'clock this morning. It was observed in twenty-one hours forty-three minutes right declension, and ten degrees twelve minutes south declension, having moved in twenty-four hours forty-five seconds in the former co-ordinate, and four minutes and twenty seconds toward the south. Its magnitude is estimated between twelve and thirteen.

CANADA.

Sir G. E. Cartier to be Shelved with an Imperial Appointment—Hincks to Retire into a Bank Presidency—Ontario Crown Lands.

MONTREAL, July 25.—It is rumored that Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER is about to retire from the Ministry and receive an Imperial appointment. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN will succeed him as leader of the Lower Canada Party. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS also retires to take the position of President of the Metropolitan Bank. He will be succeeded as Minister of Finance by Hon. Mr. TILLEY.

TORONTO, July 25.—Hon. M. C. CAMERON was sworn in last night as Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, and Hon. STEPHEN RICHARDS as Provincial Secretary and Registrar.

The Canadian Filibusters—The Authorities Interfering.

MONTREAL, July 24.—The Dominion authorities are taking steps to frustrate the Cuban movement, and detectives are working up the matter in the city, while instructions have been forwarded to other cities where branches of the organization are at work. A number of arrests will probably be made to-morrow under the Foreign Enlistment act. The Spanish Consul is acting for his Government, and it is said, that on his representation a prominent officer, Capt. JOHN FRAZER, late of the Red River force, will be arrested in Quebec to-morrow, instructions to that effect having been telegraphed.

SENATOR FENTON.

A Serenade at Niagara Falls—Speech of Mr. Fenton.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 25.—The presence of Senator FENTON at the Cataract Hotel in this village, for a few days past, had became generally known here, and this evening a number of his personal and political friends embraced the occasion to compliment him with a serenade. Shortly after 8 o'clock Wahle's band, from Buffalo, arrived in front of the hotel and performed some national and other airs. Senator FENTON soon appeared on the piazza in response to the calls and cheers of about 2,000 people, and was introduced to the crowd by S. PETTIBONE, of Niagara Falls. Senator FENTON spoke as follows:

I beg you to accept my hearty thanks for this cordial expression of your esteem and good will. The consciousness of commanding the approval of his fellow-citizens is among the highest inspirations of the public official, and I cannot be insensible to this generous manifestation of your kind regard—the less so, as there was nothing in the occasion of my visit to call for any public demonstrations since I am here only for a few days of rest in your beautiful locality before leaving the State for an absence of several weeks; but whether at home or abroad, I cannot but feel a lively interest in the activity and efforts of the Republican Party. It is the interest which every sincere and earnest Republican feels for the advancement of just principles. Whether we look to the demoralization and public wrongs which have followed the Democratic ascendancy in the State, or to the possible danger which would accompany the triumph of that party in the nation, we have the incitement of stern duty to labor for the redemption of New-York, and to do our full part toward continuing the Union in the hands of the party that did most to save it. The harmony and unity which will encourage and strengthen us for that work, and which comes from a just recognition of all Republicans, I sincerely desire. We are approaching the period which will decide the political direction of the nation for the coming years. In the meanwhile we have important State interests to secure. If we were simply indifferent and in need only of some fresh incentive as that which springs from fresh alarm and danger, the recent occurrence in the great city of our State and country would burnish it. I will not now speak of the blunder and the reproof, but I am sure we must all feel the importance of a close union and a more determined effort to the end that civil authority may be intrusted to those who will strive at all times to insure the full protection of the Constitution and the laws, and administer public affairs in the spirit and integrity of our free popular Government. In preparation for duties so patriotic it behooves Republicans everywhere, the highest official in the land, not less than the humblest member of the party, to act with magnanimity and generous regard for each other and for all. We shall thus be prepared to subordinate all minor considerations, and present a united front in the contest before us. It should be of little moment who occupy official positions or enjoy the favor of Federal patronage, so that they are capable and honest men, who fairly and efficiently reflect the good faith and the sound principles of the party. It is to be hoped, however, that nothing growing out of this or of other matters will impair the zeal of any one for the success of Republican principles, and an earnest desire to co-operate with each other and every member of the party to attain it. The principles of our party to which we owe a common allegiance, should receive our devotion, whatever occasion there may be for criticism upon individual action or official conduct, and here I may be permitted a remark growing out of the line of thought into which I have been led: I have been created in some quarters with entertaining a special concern as to the personality of the next Presidency, with the desire to give the nomination this or that particular control. The suggestion misconceives my feeling, however unimportant my opinion and expression may be. I have no other wish than that the candidate should be the one who most fully embodies Republican principles, and is best capable of leading our forces to victory. Profoundly impressed, as I am, with the supreme importance of perpetuating in the National Administration the general policy advocated and maintained by the Republican Party, I shall, for my humble part, cordially unite in whatever seems best calculated to insure this end. Happily the political skies are not unpropitious, and, while relaxing no effort, I trust we may be able to congratulate ourselves upon the prospect that the noble party which has achieved such imperishable results in the past, and to which the way is open to beneficent fruits in the future, will continue to conduct the Government.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 26—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Monday night on the Middle Atlantic coast, and a small area of low barometer is central over New-Jersey. The low pressure in the North-west has advanced north-east and eastward, and now covers Lake Superior. The high barometer in Pennsylvania, has moved to Maine. Southerly winds have prevailed west of the Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains, but are now dying away. Brisk and high north-easterly winds have prevailed from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod, but are now confined to New-York. Cloudy and rainy weather now prevails from Virginia to Maine, as also from Louisiana to Illinois.

PROBABILITIES.

The north-east storm which has advanced upon the New-Jersey coast from the south will probably on Wednesday extend north-eastward over New-England. The low pressure on Lake Superior will probably extend toward Lake Ontario, with fresh winds from the south and east, and rains north and east of Pennsylvania. Cloudy and threatening weather will probably continue from the Ohio Valley southward. Rising barometer and clearing weather is probable for the Upper Lakes and the North-west.

The University Boat-Race at Ingleside—An Error in the Time.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 25.—The Springfield *Republican* of to-morrow morning will contain an official statement of Messrs. L. J. POWERS and C. A. NICKOLS, of this city, time-keepers of the recent University boat-race at Ingleside, declaring that they have discovered an error of one minute in the reckoning of the time for that race. The change thus effected makes the time of the Agricultural Crew the fastest on record by nearly one minute. The statement concludes as follows: "We therefore declare and place on record our firm belief and conviction that the time of the three contesting crews in the race above referred to was as follows: Amherst Agricultural College Crew, 16:46½; Harvard University Crew, 17:28½; Brown University Crew, 17:47½."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A Philippine Island Depopulated by an Earthquake.

Two Hundred Persons Swallowed by the Crevasse.

President Thiers Refuses the Resignation of M. Favre.

Confused State of Affairs in the Spanish Cabinet.

Execution of Captives in the Island of Cuba.

Reported Surrender of Fresh Parties of Insurgents.

A FEARFUL CALAMITY.

Two Hundred Inhabitants of a Philippine Island Swallowed During an Earthquake—Sixty Bodies Found.

LONDON, July 25.—The *Standard* of today publishes the details of a series of terrible earthquake shocks which recently occurred in one of the Philippine Islands. More than 200 persons were swallowed up by the earth, and every one of them almost instantly killed. Sixty bodies of the dead had been recovered. The rest of the inhabitants fled the island, which has been utterly depopulated.

FRANCE.

M. Favre's Resignation Not Accepted—The Courts-Martial—Proposed Fusion of Republicans—More Duties.

VERSAILLES, July 25.—President THIERS has refused to accept the preferred resignation of M. JULES FAVRE as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The assembling of the Courts-martial is positively announced for July 31.

VERSAILLES, July 25.—The moderate Republicans in the Assembly are negotiating for a union with the Radical Left. The Committee of the Assembly upon the Budget proposes to raise fresh duties to the amount of 600,000,000 francs.

SPAIN.

Mixed State of the Cabinet—Serrano's Ministry Sworn—Officials Resigning.

LONDON, July 25.—The dispatches from Madrid in relation to the recent Ministerial crisis have been somewhat confused, for it now appears that the members of the Cabinet formed by Marshal SERRANO have taken the oath of office. The Minister of War acts as Minister of State *ad interim*. Many of the Spanish officials have tendered their resignations.

CUBA.

Execution of More Captives—Rigor with Vagrants—Surrenders—Anxiety about Spain.

HAVANA, July 25.—ALVAREZ and HERNANDEZ, the Cuban emissaries from CESPEDES who were recently captured, were executed at Matanzas yesterday. Capt. SEGURRA and FILIP ROS, accused of complicity with the conspiracy formed in Santiago de Cuba, have been liberated. Severe measures have been taken by the authorities of Santiago de Cuba against the vagrants. Several parents have been fined for allowing their sons to lead an idle life. CARLOS LORET MOLA, Minister of the Treasury of the Cuban Government, Quartermaster AQUILERO, ERNESTO LOACES, JOSE GUERRA, MANUEL QUESADA, and several members of the BETANCOURT family, have surrendered to the Spaniards at Puerto Principe. The insurgent Colonel, HALL, who surrendered at Manzanillo, is a Cuban, and not an American, as has been reported. FELIPE AUGUSTO BATES, a companion of the late CAVADO, was captured recently at Cayo Cruz, brought to Puerto Principe and executed. Col. BOTSADILLO, of the insurgent army, has been killed. There is much anxiety manifested by the people and the Government employes to know the result of the crisis in Spain. The bark *Ocean Home* has arrived from New-York.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The New-Orleans City Council have adopted a resolution removing from office Recorders STAES, of the Second District, and DUMONT, of the Fifth District, and notifying the Governor of the vacancies.

The Republican State Central Committee of Illinois has called a State Convention, to meet at Springfield Sept. 20, to nominate a candidate for Congressman at Large, and for other purposes.

PATRICK, alias John Collins, died in Baltimore, on Monday, from a blow on the head with a spittoon thrown by HENRY LAUGHLIN, at Atlantic Beer Garden, on Friday.

FREDERICK WILSON, a colored man, was shot and killed, on Monday evening, in Baltimore, it is supposed by a negro named JOHNSON, who has been arrested.

Advices from Labrador, via Newfoundland, do not confirm the reports of a disastrous storm there, recently published in the American papers.

A violent hail-storm passed over a portion of Pike County, Missouri, about a week ago completely destroying all corn and tobacco crops in its path.

The remains of Major JAMES O'BRIEN, a veteran of the Union Army, were buried, yesterday, in San Francisco. The Grand Army of the Republic attended the funeral.

The street-car companies have reduced the passenger fare from six and a quarter to four cents in San Francisco.

Reports from northern Ohio say there was a slight frost in some parts there on Sunday and Monday mornings.

Gen. PARKER yesterday vacated the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The clerks of the Bureau took a formal leave of him.

The balance in the Treasury yesterday was currency, $3,100,000; coin, $84,023,000; certificates, $20,306,000.

Nearly 200 passengers have arrived at Halifax, N. S., in the steamers from the United States and Newfoundland.

Gov. HILL, of Newfoundland, is in Halifax, N. S., on a visit to the provinces and the United States.

A son, 3½ years old, of JAMES MCQUADE, of Lowell, was drowned on Monday evening at North Chelmsford, Mass.

A Coit Association from Worcester, Mass., numbering 325, are on a trip of eleven days to the ports of Maine and the British Provinces.

The friends of WELLMAN, the late Deputy Collector of Customs for Savannah, Ga., are to make good the entire amount of his defalcation.

Gen. A. R. WRIGHT, of Augusta, Ga., is a witness before the Kuklux Committee.

Mme. AGATHA STATES has just appeared in opera in San Francisco.

The weather in New-Orleans for the past two days has been cool and pleasant.

About 300 bids for the Kansas Trust Lands have been received by the Government.

It rained and blew a strong gale all day, yesterday, at Long Branch.

Mlle. NILSSON is at the Glen House, Portland, Me., for a few days.

THE VIADUCT RAILROAD.

Absurdity of the Scheme Exposed—The London Systems—Why the New-York Road Cannot Be Built—A Letter to the Directors and Stockholders.

To the President and Directors of the New-York (Viaduct) Railway Company:

GENTLEMEN: The recent legislation chartering the New-York (Viaduct) Railway Company was in direct response to the very general and urgent demand of the people of the City of New-York for a more expeditious mode of local conveyance than stages and horse-cars supply, while the power to erect viaducts and operate steam railways upon them was proclaimed by promoters and was believed by the public to have been designed to meet this public necessity. Yet there has been no other foundation for this belief than a blind faith, without facts or precedent to sustain it.

Not one of the promoters of your Company, and not an inhabitant of New-York, has any evidence whatever that a railway on a viaduct, or any number of them, will meet this pressing public want, while an array of positive and overwhelming facts, the product of nearly half a century of experience in operating railways on viaducts, affords a demonstration beyond cavil or doubt that they must fail to yield the results proclaimed and expected of them. It is hardly necessary to state that the absence of knowledge of railway viaducts here is not due to their non-existence elsewhere, nor to any novelty in the proposed location within the limits, nor in their proposed extension through the whole length of a city. There are several viaduct railways in London that reach through more extended districts of population than can be found through the whole length of the occupied parts of Manhattan Island. They are as old as the railway system, and the second railway that entered a city came into it upon a viaduct. They and their uses are as familiar to the people of London as horse railroads are to the people of New-York. Now as every one here is aware that horse-cars are next to a public nuisance where the distance is long, so everybody in London knows that a viaduct is the next thing to being worthless for conveyance where the distance is short—that they are useless for all that part of a city and its population where the characteristics of the viaduct are maintained.

In examining between forty-five and fifty miles of railway viaducts and their uses in London, there will be found no departure in any one, nor in any part or portion of any one of them, from the principle just stated. At the same time there will be observed a single instance where a viaduct—the Charing Cross—has for a distance of two and a half miles (the stations at the extremities being on the ground level, and with no intermediate stations on the viaduct between) done a considerable city business. Subserving a local convenience incident to its primary object, which was to convey the traffic of several hundred miles of railway in and out of London—a local convenience when no viaduct line could here imitate or accomplish—it yet in its position and with its peculiar advantages will be found to demonstrate, even more conclusively than the viaducts which do no local business, the worthlessness of viaduct railways for City conveyance.

It may be well to inquire what a viaduct is. WORCESTER and WEBSTER each give the same precise meaning, but in different language, viz.: "An elevated construction of arches or other artificial works, for carrying roads or railways over depressions upon the same, or nearly the same level." (*Vide* WORCESTER'S Dictionary.)

"A structure of considerable magnitude, and usually of masonry, for carrying a railway across a valley or a river." (*Vide* WEBSTER'S Dictionary.)

It will be seen, as the use of the railway-viaduct is understood, and that, while there are, as stated, some forty-five or fifty miles of them in London, every road of which conforms strictly to the above exact definition, that it will not be possible to erect an artificial structure for a passenger railway south of One Hundredth-street, in New-York, to which the definition will be at all applicable. Strange as this may seem, it is nevertheless true, and will be found to carry with it a logic of common sense, which must make the proposal to erect railway viaducts on, and over the elevated area of the City of New-York, among the most preposterous that has ever been seriously entertained, notwithstanding the previous great number of crude and abortive plans for City conveyance, which had led to an expectation that they had been finally exhausted.

It will be interesting to note here, that but one railway viaduct was ever designed or made for local City traffic. It came with the advent of the railway system some forty years ago, and ran through one of the most populous districts of London. It proved worthless for the object for which it was built. The vast development of them since has been for wholly different uses, and all of them from the first one to the last one, were superinduced by physical causes, which have no existence in the occupied parts of this City, save in one or two extremely limited and exceptional localities.

If it is supposed that new results are to be obtained here from viaducts not found possible there, nothing can be more delusive. In no department of modern enterprise and industrial art has there been a more prolonged and a more exhaustive trial of their uses and probabilities than has occurred with railways on viaducts in London. Until within the last eight or nine years no way was known to engineers for making railways through the populous parts of the Thames Valley, mostly below tide-water, than by means of viaducts, so that their knowledge and experience of them is as thorough as their knowledge and experience of railways. No expenditure of capital has been spared, no process or expedient has been omitted, to obtain from them local city conveyance, until the attempt has been abandoned, and the attainment has never been reached.

Let us now examine these viaducts and their uses:

FIRST—THEIR LOCATION.

It must be known to some of the engineers or surveyors of your company, who have had occasion to study drainage, that a large portion of the Valley of the Thames, within the Metropolis, has a surface rarely more than five or six feet above, and that portions of this valley, as large as Manhattan Island—the Metropolis being about five times as great—has a surface actually below the tide level. The rise and fall of the river being about eleven feet, this wide difference between low and high tide has permitted a tolerable system of artificial drainage to be maintained for centuries, and as a consequence this valley has become densely populous—in fact more than one-half of London is upon it. While this drainage answered for surface occupancy, and had even an advantage in intermittently flowing the sewers, which on the ebb of the tide washed them out, these conditions have been until recently a complete restraint to running railways below the street level anywhere in this broad area. Through the whole length of London, east and west, on the southerly side, this valley extends. On the north side, as well as south of the Thames, there is a large area of this kind of surface. For instance, almost all of East London, as well as portions of the West End, are of this character. Wherever elevated ground was approached by railways, and the elevation is nowhere great, whether at the north, the south, the east or the west, or whether in the heart of London or in its suburbs, viaducts cease, and the railways have plunged into the ground. It is in this valley, as is thus seen, and nowhere else, that railway viaducts are found. And wherever the surface was high enough to permit railways to be run under the streets, and still keep out of water, there has been no omission or neglect to run them there.

No English railway engineer, and no railway engineer of any other country, has been so stupid as to make railway viaducts when railway engineering did not at the time impose them in obedience to physical necessities, and because there was no other way known for traversing the particular locality. And it is plain to be seen that they are what the dictionaries say they are—artificial structures for carrying railways over depressions; and again, they are structures of considerable magnitude, and usually of masonry, for carrying a railway across a valley.

But here we have the novel proposal to make something—a bridge—for carrying railways over elevations; not over a valley, but over a hill—the elevated table-land of Manhattan Island. And it is to be accompanied with an attempted distortion of language by designating these structures viaducts.

Of course it is transparent that no railway engineer could have been connected with the evolution of the design, for he would have known not only the use of engineering terms, but the object and use of engineer's structures, neither of which, it is evident, were comprehended.

SECOND—THE APPEARANCE OF THE LONDON VIADUCTS.

Owing to the ancient occupancy of the valley where the viaducts run, the houses are not near so high as those which uniformly prevail here. The viaducts are isolated from them, and have an elevation even with their tops, and not unfrequently above, standing out in some cases somewhat like the Croton Aqueduct over the Harlem River. The attempt to run railway trains through or amid dwellings has long since been exploded and treated as a public nuisance, to be prevented and abated not only in London but in all the great towns and cities of England. In riding over one viaduct, some of the others are generally visible, while the eye rests on the slate and tiled roofs of houses, short and tall chimneys, and overlooks the district.

No similar localities, with two exceptions, and no similar constructions can reasonably be anticipated here. One of these is north of Yorkville and south of Harlem, on the east side. There an undrained and sparsely-occupied valley would be improved by a viaduct, because it would show a mastery over natural obstacles by rational means. So along the piers and wharves it would be an architectural line around the City in harmony with the location, the surface being just above the water level, and with the business carried on. The Pearl-street and Baxter-street low ground, if traversed by a railway, will then be as a viaduct, because its top would conform in grade with the bottom of a cutting or subways northward as well as southward, if run toward the City Hall. The more modern of them have usually iron instead of masonry for the frame or fabric of the bridges crossing the streets. These are made strong and massive, so as to be balasted and covered with earth, sand or gravel, making a road-bed upon them to receive and absorb the vibration and concussion of the moving trains. This characteristic has to be preserved over the whole line, although elevated above the neighborhood.

THIRD—GENERAL VIEW OF THE VIADUCTS AND THEIR USES.

There are over two hundred miles of double-track steam railways in the metropolis whereon locomotives are operated at a high speed, with no streets crossing the rails, and no track crossing another track on the same grade. Perhaps one-fourth of this aggregate are on viaducts, although within the past eight years the low ground has been more or less underrun by railway subways, while the great central area, with a surface on the average some twelve or fifteen feet lower than the central area and body of this City, has been and is now being penetrated by railways, as will be seen, wholly or nearly all inclosed below the surface level. To convey some idea of the extent of this underground work, as understood by Englishmen themselves, I quote a single sentence from the speech of Prime Minister GLADSTONE, made on the 1st of this month on opening the Metropolitan District (Underground) Railway:

"Our engineers," he says, "have descended into the bowels of the earth, and have carried on all sorts of constructions therein; indeed, the time may come when you will find another metropolitan railway underneath you. It seems to me impossible to set bounds to the changes which this enormous and unparalleled metropolis is likely to undergo. I think that an undertaking such as this railway is a matter of great advantage to every resident of the metropolis. In the first place, it costs nobody a shilling except those who choose to take part in the undertaking, and in the second it is an undoubted public convenience." [Cheers.] No one has ever expressed similar views of a viaduct railway—that it was of advantage "to every resident of the metropolis"—because no one has considered a viaduct a Metropolitan improvement in the sense in which these terms are used.

If twenty miles out of these two hundred miles of railways in London be excepted, the Third-avenue Railroad does more local business, conveys a greater number of passengers, and has nearly as much mileage of travel as all of them put together. The evidence proving this will be presented. It may, however, be added here that the passenger mileage—the actual distance traveled—on this eight miles of the Third-avenue Railroad is nearly one-half of the passenger mileage on the Erie Railway, some seven hundred miles in length. There were about twenty millions of passengers on all of the steam railroads of the State last year, while there were twenty millions on the Third-avenue. So that if all the passengers who rode in all parts of the State by steam had been transferred to the Third-avenue cars, and paid their fares, and there had been no other business, the receipts of the Company would have been one-fifth less than they were.

And this permits of an exposure just here of another fallacy which is being promulgated, that the through business on the Viaducts will be a great business and remunerative if City people fail to use them, which they will be certain to do. Does any sane man believe that a railway connection up-town with Long Island railroads, and one or two such connections in Westchester County, will give more passengers than are now gathered at all the stations and by all the railroads of the State? No such result will be seen at the end of this century, and if it existed when the Viaducts were put in operation, there would be no adequate income on their cost from through traffic. But it is wholly unnecessary to go to London to show that some kind of device for getting locomotives and trains through the City, no matter what, and, above all, the very worst—that of a viaduct railway—which has ever been discovered and used, will not command or accommodate local City travel. New-York had locomotives running for years way down to Centre-street and to Chambers-street, and at a good round speed a great deal better situated than if on a viaduct, and no such result as local conveyance followed. Ever since and now locomotives are running for more than half of the City's length, yet there is not City traffic with them. Had there been any known way of commanding it, the Harlem and Hudson River Roads would never have abandoned their down-town positions. For during the last fifteen years the local traffic along those lines in the City has been equal in mileage and with a higher price paid for the route traveled than all of the passenger business of the Hudson and Harlem Railroads outside of the City. No ordinary steam railway, such as is known in this country, and of which no others were known in England until nine years ago, whether on the ground, and most preposterous of all, elevated and above ground, can command and do a local city traffic. It would be physically impossible for them to crowd on eight miles of track any substantive part of the traffic, such as is now done by horses on the Third, or on any of our avenues. Operating a steam railway within a city so as to facilitate the daily movement of the population residing in the districts through which it runs, has, therefore, until a few years past, been as unknown in London as it is today here. Yet these viaducts have, for a generation, extended over an area as large and as populous as Manhattan Island, with only this difference, that, owing to excessive crowding, we have more people to the square mile in built-up quarters than London has.

Again, many of them run, as already stated, through occupied districts more extended, and where their length is greater through populous territory, than the whole length of the built-up portion of this City. No portion of these viaducts does a local business the gross receipts of which would pay one per cent. on the cost.

They are owned and operated by companies owning and operating over 7,000 miles of lines, of which they are part, and they are expensive gateways to the latter. To make viaducts here without an extended country line to give the only pecuniary advantages that can accrue from them, would be like building Mr. STEWART'S down-town store and filling it with goods, and yet have no external connections or means for distributing them. When Mr. STEWART commands a city trade he understands, in the business with which he is familiar, that the requisite means and appliances of the age and time are to be employed for the purpose, and more than all, that those demonstrated to be worthless are not to be used.

It will now be seen how perfectly the foregoing statements are confirmed by facts, and how irrational it would be to charge the cost of viaducts on the City of New-York, unless the City is to buy or to construct and own an extended system of railways outside and beyond the limits of the City.

FOURTH—THE SEVERAL VIADUCTS AND THEIR TRAFFIC.

1. The Blackwall was the first viaduct. As originally made it was a little over three miles in length, and was as completely, from beginning to end, in the City of London as HARVEY'S elevated railroad is within the City of New-York. The city terminus, an elevated station in Fenchurch-street, has always been in the business centre, and is more completely so now than the Moorgate terminus of the Underground Railway. The Company has five and a half miles of viaduct in the metropolis, through a district thoroughly occupied, besides some more outside in open and sparsely-inhabited quarters. As worked, the whole line is returned at forty-two and a quarter miles in length. The gross earnings for passengers and freight was given by the Company to the Government Board of Trade, for the week ending June 4, 1871, at £2,152, or at $5 to the pound, $10,760. To show that there was nothing unusual, at least in the smallness of the amount, the earnings for the corresponding week last year were but £1,652, or $8,260. What portion of these gross earnings came from freight, and what portion from passengers, we are unable to state.

If there was little local, it could not have arisen from the line being greatly incumbered with through traffic.

Now everybody knows that this railway is daily operated in bringing people from the country in, and taking them out of London, and that it does a freight business. Again every one in London knows that there is not elsewhere on the earth a greater aggregate of people more mobile and active than the laboring population in the great laboring district through which the viaducts of the Blackwall and Tilbury Railway run. The omnibus traffic through this quarter of London has always been great, and now tramways—horse railroads—are being extended, or there is the endeavor to extend them through its whole length, and in lines so far as may be parallel with the viaducts, which have never done any mentionable amount of city traffic. But let it be assumed that this last statement is untrue, and observe what extraordinary results would follow in another direction.

The New-York public have gone so far as to become acquainted with one or two facts connected with railway operations in London, although they know little about those viaducts that have existed for more than a quarter of a century, and which have just been discovered here as a precedent for the introduction of similar ones. What is known is of more recent origin, and has become too conspicuous not to be noticed. This is, that the Metropolitan Underground Railway has no country trains, because it has no country connections or extensions. Its income is from passengers wholly, and from city passengers only. The Blackwall and Tilbury Viaducts have then, we opine, three sources of income—country passengers, city passengers and freight—on its forty-two and a quarter miles of line. During the week that it thus earned £2,152 from these three sources, and on forty-two miles, the Underground Railway earned from city passengers, and on seven and a half miles, £9,618, or $48,090. With its underground and low-level connections, in all thirteen and three-quarter miles, and from this one source the underground earned the same week, £12,934, or $64,670, nearly $10,000 a day. It was recently stated, how correctly I know not, but the statements appears probable, that the Fourth and Madison-avenue horse-cars were carrying some $2,000 a day. The Blackwall is in as good a district for city business as the Fourth and Madison-avenue horse-cars, the length of its city line is just about the same, and the gross earnings were, for the whole forty-two miles, some $1,500 per day.

We will go so far as to guess that the income from people residing in the city districts traversed did not exceed £10 a day. The city traffic, what there was, coming from a different source. A branch of what is now the main line leads to the east, as well as to the West India Docks, so that people can go from Fenchurch-street to these docks by this line, and that is about the extent of the city accommodation it affords, and does not affect those who reside along the route. We dismiss this viaduct by saying it was the first one ever made for city traffic, and there has been some thirty or forty years of experience for developing its capacities.

2. The London, Chatham and Dover Company have two viaducts, and it may be said a third uniting these together in the city, in advance of their running together on the outer bounds of the Metropolis. The details of the traffic is not before me, but there will be no trouble in getting a tolerably correct notion of these viaducts and of the business upon them. As the Blackwall was the only one made purposely for city traffic, so the Chatham and Dover are the only ones where, it may be said, the incident of city business was taken into consideration in their construction and operation.

The circumstances were tempting, and more so than can ever be the case with any viaducts proposed or to be made in this City. Of course, the primary object was to bring an important railway into London; but in doing this there has been an adaptation and fitting of these viaducts for city traffic such as will never be seen elsewhere, and is one of the marvels of what labor and capital can accomplish. Their present condition is the result of modern extensions through the Thames Tunnel, undertaken before the new capabilities of under-ground and low-level lines were known. The latter were brought out, however, at the time these extensions were in hand, and so a daring attempt was made for the second time, and, after an interval of some thirty years, to extort local city traffic by means of the high level, just as it was discovered that the attainment had been at last reached on a low level line. The first noticeable result of this attempt was to bankrupt the Company, as well as Sir MORTON PETO, who had contracted to do the work. The second was to fail in commanding city traffic. Nowhere were the routes considered so favorable for reaching a great population in want of better facilities than was afforded by these extensions. Ten years ago the route of the Metropolitan Underground was regarded by every one as inferior, and it was so, to the new and central extension of the Chatham and Dover, from Sydenham into the heart of London.

Nowhere was there a more numerous population, for, though less crowded than here, the width of area to be effected was greater. These extensions were also to terminate both at the east and western centres in great stations that were not to be elevated and climbed up to, and so it was to be at Sydenham. Three great stations at the extremities, vieing with our new one at Forty-second-street, the intermediate stations only to be on the viaducts, some twenty in all, and the more important of these with inclined carriage and foot roads leading up to the platform of the station. Besides the Company has about the same length of line in the Metropolis—some thirteen or fourteen miles—that the underground has with its connections. But, in addition to this, there is over 100 miles outside—136 miles in all—reaching into richer and more populous suburbs—those of Surrey and Kent—than can elsewhere be found, and a greater suburban travel than on any other railways. It has, or ought to have, therefore, three sources of income, city passengers, country passengers, and freight.

During the aforesaid week of June last, when the Metropolitan Underground earned merely from city passengers, on fourteen miles, £12,934, the Chatham and Dover earned from city passengers, country passengers and freight, on 136 miles, £13,955, being a little over £1,000, or 1-12 more.

It would be useless to analyze this income and traffic further. Taken together, the railways entering London receive about one-half of their income from freights. It is apparent that the earnings per mile in the city were not perhaps one-tenth of the earnings per mile on the Underground, and that this one-tenth, or whatever it was, came from outside passengers coming in, or inside passengers going out, and from freight.

With reference to the nature of the investment, it may be stated that the construction of these viaducts wiped out the original capital of the Company. Transferred to creditors, the property is now quoted at 17@18 per cent. of the par value of their debts. And yet it has what may be called a city railway, which, if it were capable, and could command a city traffic, would earn from that traffic as much as is now earned on its whole 136 miles, with an unparalleled suburban business. Nor can it be assumed that the last business is voluntarily surrendered for the first, for there has been an herculean attempt to command it. Again, the city trains terminate, or could be made to terminate, at Sydenham, and if there was the inducement, could be operated independent of country trains and get so as to receive their passengers.

3. The South-western Railway has five or six miles of viaduct, running lengthwise, east and west, through the Thames Valley, in London; and the first station that does any mentionable business is some eighty-six miles out, on the high ground of Putney Heath, where the viaduct disappears. No one suspects that there is any local city accommodation from this viaduct of the South-western Railway.

4. Perhaps the most noticeable of all the London viaducts are those belonging to the South-eastern and to the London, Brighton and South Coast lines, these two companies doing their business, in some measure, on the same structures. These viaducts also run lengthwise through the valley; but while the South-western goes out westward these go out eastward. Commencing at a point on the Surrey side opposite to Charing Cross, they reach down to Greenwich, a distance of about five and half miles. Seven hundred and sixteen miles of railway was the capital and property interest primarily to be benefited by their construction, and which now receives, or rather pays, the interest upon their cost.

They are in no way connected with the people who reside in those parts of London traversed by them, while those people have in turn been carefully relieved from any connection with the viaducts, or at least with the railways upon them. It is not meant that there are no possible means of access to the railways on those viaducts, for there are two or three stations, but who get up to them, aside from railway employes, and how many trains, or when they stop at these places, perhaps the residents half or quarter of a mile off know as little as anybody.

These viaducts originally stopped at London Bridge, which is about three and a half miles above Greenwich, and less than two in a straight line, below Charing Cross. Here, at London Bridge, the station was made accessible by the carriage roads being graded up some thirty feet or more to the level of the stations, so that all the omnibusses, cabs and other vehicles have always driven up to the doors of the station. There would be required all of the City Hall Park to make a similar station here. But this station was on the wrong side of the river. The commercial centre was on the opposite side, and the great drifts of incoming and outgoing passengers had to cross the London Bridge. These viaducts were, therefore, continued up the river, and a little way above the London Bridge Station there is a curved offshoot crossing the Thames, by a bridge, to the other side. Here is the Cannon-street Station, the top of the viaduct on the Surry side corresponding with the surface of Cannon-street on the Middlesex side.

Going back, the viaduct on the Surrey side is continued up the valley, opposite to Charing Cross, and there ends by crossing the river in the same manner as at Cannon-street, terminating on the street level in the Charing Cross Station. If we could have a great station at Madison-square as a representative of the Charing Cross Station, and another at the City Hall as a representative of the Cannon-street Station, both on the surface and connected by a viaduct, we would have conditions no more favorable for a viaduct in this City than those which favor the Charing Cross Viaduct in London. Of course, this viaduct cannot be otherwise than a metropolitan convenience, with a good deal of city travel between the Charing Cross and Cannon-street Stations. But this does not pay one per cent. on the cost, and yet it is apparent that no viaduct that can be made in this City can have its advantages.

This Charing Cross Viaduct, however, proves in a new way that ends all cavil or doubt what all the other viaduct lines have proved, but not in the same way, that it is impossible to obtain any remuneration from traffic upon them. For picking up and setting down passengers in the districts where they run, all had proved worthless, but here was a new case. Was it not possible to take two such great centres as these stations occupy, at the east and west end of London, and abandoning all between, do a paying, or, at least, some part of a paying business? The result has shown that the local travel on these two miles between these points, is worth more when commanded than the travel commencing and ending at those two great centres. In a word, it has demonstrated that no appliance for conveyance in a city will pay within itself or for itself but that which facilitates the natural and universal movement of the whole population, not merely at some points, be they ever so advantageous, but the whole movement must be absorbed.

And what is the result in London? Why, that on the first day of this month an underground railway was put in operation, all below the tide-level, running from under this Charing Cross Station to the Cannon-street Station. It will have no seven hundred miles, not one inch of external railway traffic to feed and sustain it, but there will be in exchange the enormous advantage of accommodating the local transit of the whole district traversed by appliances and arrangements that have been discovered by practice and experience to be suitable for the purpose.

There is no necessity to refer specially or further to the other incidents. They belong some of them to the companies already named, and we have only described those that have or may be supposed to have a city traffic.

All that we have designated are as much within occupied districts as the same length of viaduct, commencing say at Chambers-street, in this City, and running north on the east side, would be, and all, or nearly all, of them run through more extended districts of population than could be found in any location through the westerly side of New-York. It will not be out of place to add here, that the fifth underground railway, that of the Eastern St. Pancras and Charing Cross Railway Company, is now in process of construction.

FIFTH—THE MEANS FOR RAPID LOCAL CONVEYANCE.

Permit me now to call your attention to a more expeditious means of conveying the people of this City, within the City, than stages or horse-cars furnish, and this is what is meant by "rapid transit." It is hardly necessary to describe the agencies for this. The public have for several years known what they were. Professional experts and special legislative commissions have pointed them out. But you and they will be interested in learning some of the more recent experiences of their value.

The foregoing statistics of railway traffic were taken from the London *Times* of June 10, the last copy seen. The same issue recorded the fact that the Metropolitan Underground Railway, with connections, thirteen and three-quarters miles in all, had conveyed the previous week 1,122,814 passengers, averaging 160,402 for each of the seven days. This was in excess of the general average, and at the rate of nearly sixty million per annum, and was about one-fifth of all the railway passengers of Great Britain for that week.

It is known, however, that this short line is carrying about one-sixth of all the passengers conveyed on 13,934 miles of railways—all there are in England, Scotland and Ireland. The recent completion of the London District (Underground) Railway will necessarily hereafter change these figures, as the traffic promises to be immense. Now it is evident that if the Viaduct and other railways of the metropolis were in any substantive way engaged with city travel, there would not be a passenger left out of the 307,000,000 returned last year for the railways outside of London. The Metropolitan and its connections are about a fifteenth part of the aggregate of metropolitan lines, and if these had as many passengers per mile as the Underground had, there would have been something like a thousand million of railway passengers in London alone, which is about the estimate of all the passengers on all the railways of the world. These facts prove what is well known—that the Underground has, or rather had, as many passengers as all the other railways of London, and was the only one, with its underground low-level connections, that commanded a local city traffic—the kind of railway accommodation that the City of New-York wants, and which it is sure to have, aside from what exists. Why a railway on a viaduct is worthless for local city accommodation, and why an underground railway is almost perfectly suited for it, will be explained hereafter. We are presenting the facts and not the causes that produce them. To explain the science and art of railway construction is one thing; to exhibit the ripened fruit of forty years of experience in the practice of a great profession, a great industry and a great art, is another. This last we have now done, in response to a proposal to wipe out these fruits and this experience, not by any counter-experience or knowledge, but by a profound want of both. This proposal of viaducts has, therefore, nothing new in it but the grotesque perversion and attempted ridiculous misapplication of what is old.

O. VANDENBURGH.

THE GREAT CRIMINALS.

The Mayor's Empty Challenge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In what is evidently his own inspiration Mayor HALL, replying, in the *Leader* of July 22, to your accusations, adroitly endeavors to escape investigation by suggesting that you should cause criminal proceedings to be brought against the guilty officials. I call this adroit, because, while to the uninitiated and unthinking there appears in the suggestion a smack of fearless daring and courageous challenge, prompted by conscious innocence, to the knowing there is no certainty that the course so suggested would result in a thorough investigation, though there is not a little foundation for the impression that it would attain quite the contrary. The Mayor, unless endeavoring to be funny, is impertinent in thus presuming upon the good sense of the community and their unpleasant acquaintance with the criminal jurisprudence of this City, when brought in contact with political interests. So close is the alliance between the two, that the Mayor's challenge is almost equivalent to asking you to constitute himself and friends sole judges of the highly-interesting question as to whether they are honest or not. The Mayor could hardly have supposed that the majority of people knew that in the course suggested by him the arraigning officer would necessarily be the elect of Tammany, and, as such, absolute in the conducting of the case, while the accusers would simply be witnesses, and without power as to anything, not even to suggest questions to be put to the witnesses, much less dictate the nature of the evidence to be submitted to the jury, or compel the attendance of a refractory witness, whose absence might be of peculiar importance to the accused.

If Mayor HALL & Co. are innocent, and, as a consequence, you guilty of an atrocious libel, none know it better than themselves—to what then are we to attribute this disinclination to take the initiative—why so desirous that you should? Surely vindication must be of some importance to them. Are not the Courts open to them as well as to you? "Ah! there's the rub"—they are, indeed, open, but should they move they would thereby deprive themselves of the double advantage of controlling the prosecution as well as the defense. Each party would then be upon an equal footing and represented by its own chosen counsel in its own pay and interest, with the process of Court at the command of each. Then the investigation would be independent of the discretion and judgment of the District-Attorney, which, under very trying and peculiar circumstances, might be so preverted as, to vulgar eyes, resolve itself into something closely resembling whitewash or if not that, into an obstacle to all investigation.

In the course suggested by the Mayor, you would necessarily be obliged to assume the burden of proof, and to sustain your charge would be obliged to bring these books into Court. Should they be of the same interesting character as the published extracts, I can well imagine the difficulties to be encountered in the accomplishment of this, especially should you also encounter the resistance, or be lukewarmly assisted by the public prosecutor. Your efforts in this direction would probably be about as successful as were those of the Erie bondholders in the State Courts, when they endeavored to inspect the books of that corporation, only succeeding when they applied to the United States Courts. Here, however, you would not possess even this resort. Should Mayor HALL & Co., however, do what every honest official, conscious of his own rectitude, would, under these circumstances, instinctively do, matters would be greatly changed. Upon him would rest the burden of proving your statements false. His innocence could only be substantiated by a thorough investigation of these accounts and the examination of all interested. To do this these books must be brought into Court. A failure so to do would be presumptive evidence of the truth of your charges—at any rate the jury would so regard it—and this the Mayor is lawyer enough to know. Thus we see that in the course suggested by the Mayor the reaching of the books and accounts would be attended by perhaps insurmountable difficulties, while in the other they would have to be brought in as a matter of course. We further see that the adoption of his suggestion might result in practically making them the Judges, with the further privilege of controling the prosecution, advantages lost to them should they move against you. Why, then, do they refrain from their legal remedies? Is it because the charges are true, and that they dare not meet you, even in a Tammany Court, upon, in the contemplation of law, an equal footing? Either these statements are true or they are false. The proving of the latter cannot be entirely unappreciated by the Mayor, for he must know that, until so proven, human nature and common sense, untrammeled by technical rules of law and evidence, are even now passing judgment, the soundness of which is not a little strengthened by his contemptible pettifogging.

LEX.

The Times and Tammany.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You deserve the thanks of every honest man in the country for the fearless manner in which you have exposed the robberies of the Tammany Ring in this City. Go on with this exposure, and I trust, as a reward, we shall have a complete revolution of the party in power. The fact is, every Democrat who has any self-respect is completely disgusted with the "powers that be" in this City. I believe the late riot, caused by the truckling of the Mayor to his friends, has settled the question with reference to the coming Presidential election. A party so steeped in corruption as the Tammany Democratic Party of this City cannot successfully bring forward a candidate. Gen. GRANT will be re-elected. His record is a good one, and can be reviewed with the greatest satisfaction by every lover of his country. One source of great trouble and distress to the Democratic Party, and which they know not how to meet, is the great financial success of the present Administration in reducing the national debt and lessening taxation. It stands out in bold relief. I know those who have always voted the Democratic ticket, but who have given their last vote to the Democratic Party, as exemplified by so corrupt an administration as we have in this City, and the influence will be felt throughout the country in the coming Presidential election.

K.

A Suggestion to Gov. Hoffman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your articles wherein are set forth the dates and amounts of payments made to various persons for work and materials furnished by them for the public. These claims, as allowed and paid, are of such a character as to forcibly impel us to demand the fullest disclosure of the particulars of them. Where are these particulars? I believe they must be presented at length, duly verified, to the Auditing Board for examination, and allowed or disallowed, in whole or in part, and a voucher for the amount finally allowed is delivered by the Clerk of the Auditors to the creditor. The bill of particulars and affidavit is then filed with the Clerk of the Supervisors. Here it may be examined by any party who desires it. There must be some custodian of these papers, as the office of Clerk has terminated.

The statute required Boards of Supervisors in all the counties, (except New-York,) after completing their annual session, to publish in a newspaper a list of the names of all persons who presented claims, the amount thereof, and the consideration thereof, and the amount allowed on each by the Board. This was to give full information to tax-payers and the public. What knowledge have the people of this City about the subject which you have been engaged upon, except the astounding revelations furnished through your columns, purporting to be copies of entries in the Controller's books? Let us see the interesting items. Here I want to ask one question of Mayor HALL, who has been for many years our District-Attorney, and of his successor in that office, and I demand a categorical answer.

If the members of the late Board of Supervisors of New-York who voted in favor of allowing these very exorbitant and fictitious, as it must seem, claims, acted corruptly, can they not be indicted by the Grand Jury for such action? The statute of limitations does not attach until three years, and but two have run. Cannot the persons who swore to the bills be indicted for willful and corrupt perjury? Will the District-Attorney or his able assistants look into this matter, and present the cases to the Grand Jury? Nay, further, will not the Grand Jury, of their own motion, summon witnesses and compel books and papers to be brought before them, and sift this matter to the core and pronounce upon it? Will not our criminal Courts so advise them? Nay more, again, will not our Governor, noted for his fearless enforcement of the laws, see to it that a full and thorough investigation in this matter be had? The Governor can direct the Attorney-General to render his aid, and may appoint fearless and able counsel to act, who can, in conjunction with the regular officials, probe this business, and if facts warrant put the villains who have committed such enormities on trial before their peers.

A NO-PARTY MAN.

The Silent Press.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not suppose for a moment that you need any encouragement from me in the task of exposing the enormous frauds of the Ring, but the persistency and fearlessness of your course demands, at the least, the moral support of all who love the right, and I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks, as I now do, for your example. It is one of the mysteries of human nature—inconceivable mysteries—that you should be practically left alone in this matter, or left to carry on this fight without the aid and countenance of your contemporaries. The proprietors of the other morning and evening papers know morally, if not absolutely, that your cause is just, and that every one of them could materially aid it by re-echoing your sentiments and seconding your efforts, yet, almost without exception, they stand aloof, or else, like the *Evening Mail*, with a pretense of candor and public spirit, give "What the TIMES says" and "What Mayor HALL says" without a word of comment. By and by this friend of virtue will come out with an article, when the battle is won, congratulating its readers and you on the result. Why not stand up now? Why not say a word to-morrow, or the day after? Why not join in and either help one side or the other? If anything is despicable in an American newspaper it is shirking the responsibility of discussing public issues. We live by the Press. We hold what we have by its active, earnest, fearless course for the right, and those that avoid their clear duty in such emergencies show what weak stuff their conductors are made of.

The "dull, uncertain sound" of HALL'S rejoinder to your charges is, as several of your correspondents have remarked, practical proof that he winces under them, or is so thoroughly conscious of their truth that his mind refuses to act upon them with any effect. Observe this point—nowhere in it does he meet the issue with a square denial. He merely says that "his friends will not believe them." Probably not; they don't want to. Yours, for the right always,

EGBERT P. WATSON.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 25, 1871.

"Evil Communications," &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You deserve the thanks of all honest men of all parties for your course in exposing the shameful frauds of HALL and CONNOLLY. The demoralizing effect of such stealing by men holding such high position in the community, upon the rising generation, I consider the worst feature in the whole matter. The mere loss of the money to the City, serious as it may be, is of secondary interest compared to this. Recently a respectable lad was detected pilfering in a down-town store, where he was employed, and upon being discovered and arraigned, said, unabashed, in defense, "that it was nothing to HALL and CONNOLLY'S stealing; that some of the biggest men in the City steal, and are not punished." I hope, in the interest of the youth of this City and country, that these men will be made an example of, and so teach a lesson of "honesty the best policy," and of equal and exact justice to all.

A FATHER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 25, 1871.

Another Indignant Democrat.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The course of the TIMES, in its *exposé* of the outrageous frauds perpetrated upon this community by HALL, CONNOLLY and company, cannot be too highly commended. The fearless and indisputable manner in which the transactions are shown up, must satisfy the most skeptical that the people of this City have been and are still the victims of wholesale robbery by the very men placed as proper persons to guard the public moneys. The frauds are seemingly acknowledged by the parties charged—no defense is attempted. They know too well that guilt keeps them silent, and trust that it will blow over. Persevere in the good cause and the people will sustain you. The effect produced by the publication of your figures is already being felt. It will shake "Tammany" to its foundation, and I trust entirely destroy it. Is there no redress? Cannot the people be urged to awake from their apathy and demand that the scoundrels be brought to justice? Let a mass-meeting be called for the purpose of expressing public indignation, and let our solid men (who are so vitally interested) be the first to respond to the call. I consider it the duty of every honest citizen to take this matter seriously in hand. If they do not, they place themselves more firmly in the power of thieves and robbers. This matter is not a question of politics, but a question involving the safety of public money—money wrung from the tax-payers and the poor. If a barrier is not placed between TWEED, HALL & Co. and the City Treasury very soon, there will be nothing left to steal. I write this prompted by grateful feelings toward the TIMES for its noble conduct in bringing to light the robbers who prey upon our citizens.

JAS. H. KIERNAN,
American Democrat.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 25, 1871.

The City El Dorado.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am exceedingly happy to see you come out in such a fearless manner, exposing these thieving scoundrels that handle the City's finances. It is time they were exposed and shown up, and it requires a fearless man to attack them, as their power, as far as money goes, is formidable; and a timid man would not dare to speak of it, even if he knew more than you are supposed to know, for fear he would be squeezed out of existence. Keep on hammering at them until they are forced to develop their swindling. You will in the meantime have thousands coming to your support, physically, mentally or financially. Your allegations must be correct; or how is it that a certain clerk, now employed in one of the departments, who obtained a position about three years ago, at $5,000 per annum, which would rightfully be only $15,000 for his services in the three years, accumulated or obtained while clerk over $100,000? This is a puzzler for school-boys. There is something rotten in the management of our City. If an ordinary clerk has the opportunity to retire a rich man, what must be the chances of his superiors? This is a question we don't understand, and needs to be solved, and the time is not far distant when it undoubtedly will.

Very respectfully,
A TAX PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 25, 1871.

More Accounts Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public are at last beginning to believe your figures exposing the frauds of the New-York Ring, thanks to your persistency in the right. While you are publishing these frauds, can you not give us the accounts of the New-York Printing Company?

ONE WHO IS DISGUSTED.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 24, 1871.

A Direct Appeal.

To Mayor Hall and Controller Connolly:

I have read the very serious charges of the TIMES. I, with many others, am waiting to hear your reply. Now don't imagine that you can evade, or pooh! pooh! this matter. The people are aroused and mean business. If the TIMES has made a false charge against you, let us know it, and let the public indignation drive the paper into oblivion. Don't let us say, silence gives consent? Face the music. Are these items, as reported, imaginary or real? Come on; meet the issue like men, or beware. No skulking now.

TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 24, 1871.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please do me the favor to correct an error which appears in your issue of the 14th inst. The writer of the article headed "A Defense of Grand Sire Stuart" is wrong in saying that I, "FRED. D. STUART," was one of the executive officers under Commodore PERRY in the celebrated Japan Expedition. I was in one of the vessels of the expedition for a time, but held no such position as "Good Will" has placed me in.

Respectfully, FRED. D. STUART.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, July 23, 1871.

A Practical Man.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please place $50 for account of any responsible fund that can be raised for a prosecution of HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED & Co. in "United States Courts."

L.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 23, 1871.

A Criminal Problem.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the light of your recent exposures, men are beginning to ask each other why our prisons and criminal Courts exist, if the most notorious and shameless thieves are to go unpunished. Why punish the petty thief for taking a few shillings, while we submit to be robbed by a handful of foreign miscreants of hundreds of thousands of dollars without a murmur?

The weak, evasive and puerile letter of A. OAKEY HALL, of to-day, will not rub out the "damned spot." The stain still remains, and no cheap clap-trap, or statements which are false on their face, or arguments so disingenuous and sophistical that a school-girl would be ashamed to use them, will wipe it out. No, gentlemen, you must show your hand, prove yourselves honest, or—emigrate; for the people intend to have a word to say about this business.

JUSTICE.

BROOKLYN, Monday, July 24, 1871.

CRICKET.

New-York vs. Boston—Result a Drawn Match.

The cricket match between the New-York and Boston Clubs, which promised yesterday at noon to end in a victory for New-York, resulted in the match being declared drawn, rain preventing the game from being played to a close. In one-day matches at cricket, the result of the first innings played decides the victory unless the game is played out; but in two-day matches, unless the full four innings are played to a close, the game is declared drawn.

Today the Bostons begin play with the St. George eleven at noon.

The game was resumed yesterday at 12:10 P. M., at which time ROGERSON resumed his place at the wicket, with CASHMAN as his partner, BYRON having been bowled for 25 the previous day. BYRON'S score was marked by 2 fours, a three and 4 twos. The first wicket had fallen for 48, and before the second fell the score had been run up to 76, at which time CASHMAN was run out for 16, marked by a four and three and 4 twos. GREIG was his successor, and he had run up four singles, when he gave a chance to BEAL at wicket off FARLEY—third wicket for 88. HIGGINSON now joined ROGERSON, and for some time kept the fielders busy. Before the former had scored 9 he gave a chance to FARLEY at slip off CARPENTER, but the ball was dropped. While these two were in, the bowling was changed, BALSDEN going on at FARLEY'S end, and KIMBALL in place of CARPENTER. In KIMBALL'S first over, ROGERSON cut a ball into BALSDEN'S hands at point, and retired for the fine score of 49 marked by 11 twos, his wicket, the fourth, falling for 120. KERR was his successor, but he did not stay long, for, after getting 2, he returned a ball to KIMBALL'S hands, and retired in favor of TYLER—fifth wicket for 128. FARLEY now went in with the slows, and shortly afterward HIGGINSON fell a victim to them, his contribution previously being 19, marked by a three and 3 twos—his wicket, the sixth, falling for 136. MAYNARD was his successor. The score had been run up to 142, when TYLER was neatly caught at wicket by FARLEY, off KIMBALL, the seventh wicket falling for 142. Dinner was now called and play was suspended. Before that important business of a cricket match could be attended to rain, began to fall in torrents, and after duly waiting for a cessation, and no relief coming, the New-Yorkers were reluctantly compelled to declare the game drawn. The following is the score of yesterday's play:

Rogerson, c. Balsden, b. Kimball	49
Byron, b. Farley	25
Cashman, run out	16
Greig, c. Beal, b. Farley	4
Higginson, b. Farley	19
Kerr, c. and b. Kimball	2
Tyler, c. Farley, b. Kimball	8
Maynard, not out	1
McDougall, not out	0
Byes, &c.	18
Total	142

A Bull in a Bonded Warehouse.

Some few weeks ago there arrived at this port in the bark *Robina*, from Liverpool, an Ayrshire bull, which being unclaimed when landed, was sent to a bonded warehouse in Water street, under general order, for safe-keeping until claimed by the importer. This was the only course that could be pursued with the animal. There was no authority in law to put him in a stable, for no one would take the responsibility of bonding the stable. Therefore, a warehouse was selected, which would be most convenient for the bull and all parties concerned, and the animal was duly in-*stall*-ed in his new quarters. The Customs authorities then set at work to find the consigner, and this was no easy task, for the bull came consigned to "order." But after considerable correspondence it was ascertained that the animal belonged to a gentleman at Webster-place, Marshfield, Mass. He was written to, and when informed of the disposition that had been made of his bull hastened to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. This will be a valuable bull by the time he gets to Marshfield.

Perils of Sea-Side Bathing.

A Perth Amboy paper says: "A few evenings since, a married lady from New-York staying here for her health, went to bathe at Fothergill's dock, accompanied by a young lady acquaintance of hers. Being unable to swim and anxious to learn, she was persuaded by her companion to put on the corks in order that the lesson should be more effective. No sooner had she secured the life preservers than the current, which was running strong at the time, began to draw her from the shore. Unfortunately, she remained totally ignorant of her perilous position, owing to her amazement at the performance of her coadjutor, until, feeling fatigued, she discovered to her horror that she was far outside her depth. She at once commenced to call for aid, but this occasioned a new feature in her distress, for, through fright and anxiety, she swallowed such a quantity of salt water that she became quite insensible, and would most assuredly have been drowned if not for the promptness with which the young lady answered her calls for help."

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The Coming Anniversary—Topics for Discussion—Valuable Reports to be Presented.

The Eighth Anniversary of "The University Convocation of the State of New-York," will be held at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, on Tuesday, the first day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and is expected to continue three days. It is very desirable that all colleges, academies, normal schools, and academical departments of Union Schools subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University, be represented by members of their respective Faculties, and by one or more trustees of each institution. Papers and discussions may be expected on the following subjects:

1. "The Metric System of Weights and Measures," President FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, D. D., LL.D., Columbia College.
2. "Classical Study—There should be more of it in our Colleges, or it should be abandoned," Prof. TAYLER LEWIS, LL.D., Union College.
3. "Some of the Applications of Higher Geometry," Prof. EVAN W. EVANS, A. M., Cornell University.
4. "The Proper Construction of an English Grammar," Ex-President AMOS BROWN, LL.D., Havana, N. Y.
5. "The diminished number of scholars pursuing higher branches in the Academies of this State—What causes have produced this result, and how can they be counteracted?" Principal JONATHAN TENNEY, A. M., Owego Free Academy.
6. "The Successful Teacher," Principal MARVIN M. BALDWIN, A. M., Groton Academy.
7. "Duties of Citizens to the State should be made a Special Study in our Schools," Principal WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Central New-York Conference Seminary, Cazenovia.
8. "Practicality in Culture," Principal ERASTUS F. BULLARD, A. M., Keeseville Academy.
9. "The Pronunciation of the Latin Language," Principal NEHEMIAH W. BENEDICT, D. D., Rochester Free Academy.
10. "The Future of the Ancient Classics," Vice-Principal WM. J. MILNE, A. B., Brockport Normal School.
11. "A Classification of General Divisions of Study," Principal HYLAND C. KIRK, A. B., Phelps Union and Classical School.
12. "Symmetrical Culture," Principal JAMES T. EDWARDS, A. M., Chamberlain Institute.
13. "The Relation of the Academy to the other Educational Interests of the State, and its Present Merits," Principal EDWIN WILDMAN, A. M., Perry Academy.
14. "Of Speculations in Physical Science," Principal AARON WHITE, A. M., Canastota Union School.
15. "Value of Generalization"—Illustrated by a New View of Conic Sections, Principal SAMUEL D. BARR, A. M., Penn Yan Academy.
16. "Teachers' Classes—Their Management," Principal HENRY P. MOTT, Martin Institute, Martinsburg.
17. "Primary Education," Prof. ORAN W. MORRIS, New-York City.
18. Discussion of subjects of practical importance to Colleges and Academies.
19. "Report on School Government," Principal ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack Academy and H. R. Institute, Committee.
20. Report on the best methods of conducting examinations, Principal J. DORMAN STEELE, Ph. D., Elmira Free Academy, Committee.
21. Honorary degrees: President ANDREW D. WHITE, LL.D., Cornell University; Principal JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward Collegiate Institute; Warden ROBERT B. FAIRBURN, D. D., St. Stephen's College, Committee. Recommitted at the last Convocation.
22. Voluntary endowment of colleges and academies: report as to desirable legislation, Chancellor JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany; Rev. ANSON J. UPSON, D. D., Albany, late of Hamilton College; President DAVID H. COCHRAN, LL. D., Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, Commitee. Recommitted at the last Convocation.
23. "The Military Roll of Honor," Regent PROSPER M. WETMORE, New-York City; Rev. ANSON J. UPSON, D. D., Albany, (late of Hamilton College;) Prof. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, L. H. D., University of City of New-York; Assistant Secretary DANIEL J. PRATT, A. M., Albany; Principal NOAH T. CLARKE, Ph. D., Canandaigua Academy; Principal JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, Committee. (Re-committed at the last Convention.)
24. University Necrology: Ex-President HORACE WEBSTER, LL. D., College of the City of New-York; Principal ANDREW J. LANG, A. M., Waverly Institute; Ex-Prof. ELKANAH A. BRIGGS, A. M., Falley Seminary, deceased. Secretary SAMUEL B. WOOLWORTH, LL. D., Albany; Prof. EDWARD NORTH, L. H. D., Hamilton College; Prof. DANIEL S. MARTIN, A. M., Rutgers Female College, Committee.

The Convocation will probably meet partly, as heretofore, in sections, for the consideration of topics, the better discussion of which may be promoted by this arrangement. In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the College section of the Convocation of 1867, the faculties of colleges of other States are invited to attend the annual sessions of the Convocation, as corresponding members. By a resolution of 1868, the trustees of institutions represented in the Convocation are also included as members.

Arrangements have been made with the principal passenger lines to return without charge, on or before Aug. 15, prox., members of the Convocation who pay full fare one way over the same routes, on presenting the certificate of the Assistant Secretary, to be issued for the purpose.

Police Cases.

MARGARET FEENEY, of No. 52 James-street, made a complaint, yesterday, before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Tombs Police Court, alleging that a watch and chain worth $60, and a breastpin valued at $10, had been stolen from her by WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER, a printer, living at No. 58 James-street, and JAMES STANTON, a peddler, of No. 52 James-street. In proof of the charge it was shown that the articles had been pawned by these two persons, who had then sold the pawn-ticket to HENRY JACKSON, of No. 25 East Broadway, for $25. The three men were committed for trial.

THOMAS SWANSON, twenty-four years of age, who was book-keeper for LOUIS J. MULFORD, No. 1 Bond-street, was arraigned, yesterday, before Justice SCOTT, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of embezzling $100 of the funds of his employer, which he had taken from the receipts of the house and sought to hide by footing up the cash $12,728 when it should have been $12,828. He declined to make any answer to the charge, and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

GEORGE FURMAN, of Brooklyn, was committed for trial, yesterday, by Justice SHANDLEY, of Jefferson Market Police Court, for stealing $110 from GEORGE REIDMAN, of No. 83 Carmine-street, at a liquor saloon at No. 234 Spring-street.

WILLIAM KELLY, of No. 511 East Eleventh-street, and MICHAEL QUINN, were committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, the former for beating his wife, and the latter for assaulting MORRIS MELGOT, a saloon-keeper, at the corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets.

JAMES DREW was caught in the act of picking the pocket of WM. J. BROWN, of No. 138 Norfolk-street, of a watch and chain on Monday night, while the latter was standing before a jewelry store in Hamilton-street, and was yesterday committed for trial by Justice LEDWITH, of Essex Market Police Court.

The New-Jersey Railroad Lease—Argument on the Injunction—The Case Adjourned.

The argument on the prayer for an injunction in the case of the lease of the New-Jersey Railroads to the Pennsylvania Central, came up before the Court of Chancery, yesterday, Chancellor ZABRISKIE presiding. The case was the suit of a number of the stockholders of the united companies, living principally in Pennsylvania and the lower part of New-Jersey, for a perpetual injunction forbidding the united companies and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company from perfecting the lease of the former companies' roads. Judge Black, Attorney-General under Buchanan, Abraham Browning, Peter Voorhees, Attorney-General Gilchrist and Mr. Cannon appeared for the plaintiffs, twenty-one in number, and Jacob Vanatta, Mr. Shipman, Senator Stockton, Hon. Cortland Parker, J. W. Scudder and Edward Green and Mr. Cuyler, of Pennsylvania, appeared for the defense. The bill praying for an injunction was filed five weeks ago, and no answer was filed until Monday, when an exceedingly voluminous answer which had been in preparation was presented. On the opening of the Court, yesterday, this answer in part was read, and after some argument the hearing was adjourned till Wednesday next, when the cause will be heard, as it is not probable any further delay will be either asked or granted.

Another Victim of Curiosity.

Information was received at the office of the Coroner yesterday, of the death of HENRY LANGSTAFF on the previous evening, at Bellevue Hospital, from gun-shot wounds in the right knee and left arm received during the riot. The deceased lived at No. 166 Butler-street, Brooklyn, and is said to have been led to the scene of disturbance by curiosity.

The German Teachers—Their Second Annual Convention.

The German school teachers of the United States will hold their second annual convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, from July 31 to Aug. 3 next, in which also a number of teachers of German private schools of this City and vicinity will participate. During the Convention papers will be read, among others, on the following interesting subjects, viz.: "Education to Liberty," A. SCHNECK, Detroit, Mich.; "Emancipation of the School," H. DOERNER, Cincinnati, Ohio; "The Regard which is Paid to Instruction in German in the Public Schools, and which Ought to be Paid to it," L. KLEMM, Cleveland, Ohio; "Illustrative Instruction in the Higher Classes," C. L. HOTZE, Cleveland, Ohio; "For what Reasons do the Achievements of Most of the German-American Schools not Come up to the Demands which Must be Made upon a Good School?" F. THURM, Williamsburg, Long Island; "Ways and Means for Directly Influencing the Anglo-Americans in Favor of German Methods of Education," W. N. HAILMANN, Louisville, Ky.; "How is a Series of English Text-Books and Readers to be Obtained, Suitable to German-American Schools?" Dr. ADOLPHUS DOUAI, Newark, N. J.

Another Perilous Atlantic Voyage.

Capt. JOHN MEIKS who, in 1867, crossed the Atlantic on a life raft, is preparing for another voyage to Europe on a smaller raft of similar construction. The raft is composed of inflated India rubber tubes which, when not filled with air, fold up in a comparatively small compass, but when inflated will carry all the persons that can crowd on it. The raft on which Capt. MEIKS performed his last voyage was 25 feet long by 18 feet wide. He then had two men with him. A canvas tent was erected on the raft, and the three crossed the Atlantic, arriving safely in England in forty days. Capt. MEIKS is now having another life-raft made 15 feet long and 12 feet wide, on which he intends going to Europe, accompanied only by a boy. He will be ready to start about the middle of August, and will take with him sixty days' provisions. He intends taking the direct steamer's track, and is confident of success.

Frederick Kapp and New-York Law.

Dr. FREDERICK KAPP, formerly a Commissioner of Emigration, of this City, and now living at Berlin, Germany, his native land, makes in a published letter, written to a German friend of his in St. Louis, Mo., the following complaint with regard to the civil laws of the State of New-York, viz: "While every American can acquire, in Germany, every kind of property by purchase, inheritance or otherwise, in exactly the same manner as if he was a native German, there is still in some of the most prominent States of the Union, for instance in the State of New-York, the barbarous English feudal law valid, by which only personal estate but no real estate can be left by inheritance to a foreigner." Dr. KAPP admonishes the newly-organized German-American Association, of this City, to take the matter in hand and work for the repeal of the obnoxious provision of said law.

Another Rioter Released.

In the case of THOMAS O'NEIL, the alleged rioter, who was brought up before Judge CARDOZO upon a writ of habeas corpus by WILLIAM F. KINTZING, his counsel, and who, upon motion of his counsel, was sent before Justice SHANDLEY, the committing Magistrate, for bail, was discharged by the Justice upon furnishing the proper security. O'NEIL was arrested by Detective GILLESPIE as having been among those who attacked the Orangemen during the late riots. At the time of his arrest he had on his person a revolver, loaded and capped. This case will be laid with others before the Grand Jury, which meets on the first Monday in August next. The riot cases, it is supposed, will be disposed of at the August Term of the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Cardozo.

William Ashender *vs.* Mary Ann Ashender; testimony not sufficient; referred back for further evidence.

George W. Butts *vs.* Martha Butts; report confirmed.

In re Roxana Barrett, &c.; order granted.

Cobanks et al. *vs.* Wells; receiver appointed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 25.

By Judge Larremore.

Bornet *vs.* Harfie; injunction continued with conditions.

Laidlaw et al. *vs.* Elmore; findings settled.

Ellis *vs.* Same; findings settled.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

The Sixth National Bank of New-York *vs.* Crowly; motion for new trial denied.

Carvajal *vs.* Migel; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 25.

By Judge Freedman.

The Lippiatt Silver Plate and Engraving Company *vs.* Thomas Lippiatt, et al.; motion granted, with $10 costs, as to all the property except letters patent and machinery; order to be settled on two days' notice to all parties.

Wm. H. Secor *vs.* Amos de le Ferre; affidavit defective in not stating: First—That judgment debtor is a resident of the City, &c.; Second—That a transcript of judgment has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York; Third—Facts from which it appears that there is reason to believe that he has property which he unjustly refuses to apply, &c.

Aaron W. Schermerhorn *vs.* Frances L. Barnes; taxation and costs by the Clerk affirmed, with $10 costs.

Albert J. Perpente *vs.* F. C. Carpenter et al.; order granted.

St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females *vs.* An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, &c.; order granted.

Charles B. Hoffman *vs.* Alfred L. Seton et al.; order granted.

Michael Murphy *vs.* Gottlieb Haussman; order granted.

Charlotte E. Hoffman *vs.* Edward Hoffman; divorce granted.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 25.

FIRST BOARD.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 116⅛	300 Canton Company. 78
50,000 do. b3. 116⅛	100 Md. Coal Co...b. c. 30
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.. 114⅛	400 Con. Coal of Md. bet. call 37½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new c. 112⅝	100 do. 37⅝
27,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 113	200 Pacific Mail 44⅝
54,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B. 97½	100 N. Y. C. & H...b3. 95⅝
5,000 N. C. 6s, O. Bs.. 43½	200 Lake S. & M. S. 108⅜
15,000 do. 43	10 Mich. Cent. 120⅝
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new bet. call 72	400 Cleve. & Pitts. 121
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. Reg. 108⅛	68 do. 120⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st 87⅛	800 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 67⅞
24,000 do. 87⅝	400 do. 68
5,000 Ill. Cen. Bs. 106	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. bet. call 89⅛
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st. 99⅝	100 Un. Pacific....b. c. 27⅛
2,000 Ill. & S. Iowa 1st. 88	400 do. 27⅝
2,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st. 109	300 do. 27⅛
15,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 88	10 N. J. Cent. 105⅛
1,000 Clev. & Pitts. 3d. 96⅛	10 do. 106
4,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 70½	300 Chi. & R. I....s60. 106⅜
2,000 Long Dock Bds. 90⅜	300 do. 107⅛
8,000 do. 90⅛	100 Tol., W. & W. 58⅝
8 Del. & Hud. Canal. 119	100 Del., L. & W. 109
100 do. 119⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. 44⅛
100 Western Un. Tel. 57⅛	14 Ohio & Miss. Pf. 77⅛
400 do....b. c. 57⅛	100 Mor. & Essex 93
	100 C., C. & Ind. Cent. 19⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 116⅛	20 Adams Ex. 81⅛
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 112⅝	200 Reading..b. c..s60. 111
500 do. small. 112⅝	300 L. S. & M. So. 108
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. 72	100 Union Pacific 27⅛
4,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B. 98	500 Cleve. & Pitts. 121⅛
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July 57	100 Chi. & N. W. 67⅛
300 West. Un. Tel. 57	400 do....b. c..s3. 67
900 do....bet. call. 57⅛	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 88⅛
400 Am. Coal....b. c. 50	10 Chi. & R. I. 107⅛
200 Quicksilver Pf. 19	300 Mil. & St. P. 58⅛
300 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 44⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 80⅛
100 do....b. c. 44⅞	100 do....bet. call. 80⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex. 45	100 P., F. W. & C., g'd. 100
	100 Ohio & Miss. 44⅝
	100 Mor. & Es...b. c. 93

TUESDAY, July 25—P. M.

The chief subject of interest in Wall-street for a day or two past is the astounding exposures of the accounts of the Tammany Ring and the outrageous spoliations of the City and County Treasury. There is but one sentiment down-town among Merchants, Bankers, Brokers and other business people in regard to the scandalous nature and enormous magnitude of these thefts. It is that of indignant surprise that such things should occur under the highest officials of the City and County, for their own personal aggrandizement, on the gross assumption that they are to be patiently tolerated hereafter simply because, in ignorance of their real extent and nature, they have been quietly borne with heretofore. A morning paper intimates that a league is being formed among the great tax-payers to resist the further payment of taxes while these bad men remain in office, refusing, as they do, to account for the Money which they have already received and pillaged themselves, or suffered to be pillaged by others. We have also heard of such purpose on the part of the tax-payers. Although it may not yet have taken shape, the fair inference is, that not only the tax-payers but the property-holders upon whom unjust, not to say extortionate, street assessments have been levied, will join this league for common defense. The Taxes for 1871 are not payable until Jan. 1, 1872. Heretofore the practice of the City and County officials has been to allow a liberal discount in October and November, to induce payments in advance. But if the community of tax-payers are fairly aroused to the importance of the crisis, there will be few prepayments next Fall, and a stout resistance to the payment of taxes altogether, in January, to notoriously bad men in office, until relief is first sought from the next Legislature, to convene early in that month.

The effect of such action on the part of the tax-payers might be to suspend the payment of Interest on the City and County Bonds, and thereby embarrass the Savings Banks of New-York and Brooklyn, which have invested the Savings of their Depositors to the extent of fifty million of dollars in such Bonds, but even this humiliation to the City and County credit, and serious inconvenience to the Savings Banks, may be endured, for a season, if they should be followed by a summary and thorough reform of administration.

It is reported on the Street, that the balance of the City Loan for Docks and Piers, recently negotiated in Germany, in advance of the outlay on the Docks and Piers, was drawn against yesterday, to the extent of $1,500,000. The Money goes into the Common Treasury of the City, where it is now much needed for other objects, until called for by the Commissioners of Docks and Piers. The Bills against the Loan were made upon the International Bank of Hamburg, in London, at 110 ₩ cent. It was also reported that the $5,000,000 Viaduct Bonds had been taken by the same party in Germany; and the Bonds may possibly have been already issued, although we doubt whether the proceeds have yet reached, or will very soon reach, the Treasurer of the Viaduct Road.

In this relation we may remark that the report of Mr. HILTON in the morning papers on the Viaduct Scheme, contemplating an outlay of at least fifty million of dollars, under the executive direction of such Tammany men as TWEED, SWEENY, HALL and CONNOLLY, could not have been more unfortunate or *malapropros.* It is not in the power of Mr. HILTON, with Mr. A. T. STEWART at his back, to qualify the popular repugnance (not to say loathing) to the very discussion of such an expenditure at *this* time.

The Exchange market is slightly firmer today, after the heavy sales of yesterday at 110 ₩ cent., the quotations being 110@110¼ ₩ cent., net. The Gold Room is 112⅛@112¼ ₩ cent. on the new combination of last night to advance the price. In the Money market we hear of no change in rates, or in the ease in supply.

The Public Funds are steady at the full rates of yesterday. The favorites were the long 6 ₩ cents. of 1881, which sold up to 116¼ ₩ cent. The 5-20s of 1867 and the 5 ₩ cents. 10-40s were each 113 ₩ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway Stocks were firm through the early dealings, without any important offering or demand. The Miscellaneous Stocks were also firm on the Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The speculative feeling is partially turning to the *Bull* side, but we can scarcely yet report a very decided movement in this interest.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 25.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	113⅛	113
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	113	113
American Gold	112¼	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110¼
N. Y. C. and Hudson	95¼	95½
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Ctfs	91¼	91¼
Reading Railroad	111¼	111¼
Chicago and Rock Island	107¼	106¾
North-west Common	68¼	66¾
North-west Preferred	89¼	89
Pacific Mail	44¼	44¼
St. Paul Preferred	80¼	80
St. Paul Common	58¼	58¼
Lake Shore	108¼	108
Ohio and Mississippi	44¼	44¼
Toledo and Wabash	58¼	58¼
Western Telegraph	57¼	56¾
Erie	28¼	28¼
Union Pacific	28	27¾
Central Pacific Bonds	98¼	98¼
Union Pacific Bonds	87¼	87¼
Consolidated Coal	37	37¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 25.

Gold receipts	$659,627 85
Gold payments	180,163 03
Gold Balance	59,840,631 83
Currency receipts	550,710 25
Currency payments	333,466 88
Currency balance	5,976,240 89
Customs	572,000

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ ct. coup., '81 116⅛	5-20 coup., '67 112⅞
5-20 coup., '62 114⅛	5-20 coup., '68 112⅞
5-20 coup., '64 113⅞	10-40 reg. 112⅞
5-20 coup., '65 113⅞	10-40 coup. 113
5-20 coup., n. i., '65 112⅞	6s currency 113⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old 72	Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Iss. 53
Tenn. 6s, new bonds 72	Ohio 6s, '75 103
Va. 6s, new bonds 72⅛	Ohio 6s, '81 103
Va. 6s, reg., '66 72⅛	Ohio 6s, 86' 103⅛
Va. 6s, reg., '67 67	Ky. 6s 98
Va. 6s, Consol. bonds 69	Ind. 6s, War Loan 100
Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 25	Ind. 5s 100
Ga. 6s 84	Mich. 6s, '73 99
Ga. 7s, new bonds 93⅛	Mich. 6s, '78 99
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds 97½	Mich. 6s, '83 99
N. Car. 6s, old 40	N. Y. Reg. Bty. Loan. 108⅛
N. Car. 6s, new bonds 26⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72. 106⅛
N. Car. 6s, Spec'l Tax 19⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73. 107⅛
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July 57⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74. 107⅛
Mo. 6s 98⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75. 107⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss. 96	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77. 107⅛
Cal. 7s 111⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78. 107⅛
Conn. 6s 100⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74. 101
R. Island 6s 100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75. 101
Ala. 8s 98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76. 101
Ark. 6s, funded 52	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 93	Han. & Naples 1st 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 90	Gt. W. 1st, '88 94⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89	Gt. W. 2d, '93 86⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n. 89	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 105⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st 88
Erie 1st Ext. 101	Gal. & Chi. 2d 98
Erie 1st Ind. 92⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 101
Erie 2d 7s, '79 97	Morris & Essex 1st 103
Erie 3d 7s, '83 93⅛	Morris & Essex 2d 100
Erie 4th 7s, '80 89	Clev. & Tol. S. F. 100
Erie 5th 7s, '88 85	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st. 102
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 100
Long Dock bds. 90⅛	P., F. W. & C. 8 ₩ c. E. bs. 102
H. R. 7s 2d M. S. F., '85. 104	Clev. & P. Con. S F. 92
Har. 1st 7s 102⅛	Clev. & P. 2d 100
H. Con. M. & S. F. 6s. 92⅛	Clev. & P. 3d 96
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds. 96	Clev. & P. 4th 84
M. C. 1st 8s, '82 120	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 101
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st. 111	Chi. & Alt. 1st 102
Mich. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d 97	Chi. & Alt. Inc. 95⅛
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ ct. 101⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con. 92
Cen. Pac. bds. 98⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st 93⅛
Un. Pac. 1st bds. 88⅛	Peninsula bds. 90
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s 81⅛	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st 94⅛
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s 81⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s 109
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct., '75 106	Mil. & St. P. 1st 92
Alt. & T. H. 1st 99	M. & St. P., I. & M. Div. 89⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf. 87	Mil. & St. P. 2d 89
Chi. & N. W. S. F. 101	Marietta & Cin. 1st 95⅛
Chi. & N. W. Ext bds. 88	Chi. & Mil. 1st 91
Chi. & N. W. 1st 99⅞	Joliet & Chi. 1st 104⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Con. 102⅛	C., C. & Ind. 1st 87⅞
Del., L. & W. 1st 100⅛	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 88⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d 98	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 89
Tol. & W. 1st Ext. 98	Tol., P. & W. 2d 77⅞
T. & W. 1st St. L. Div. 89⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s 99
Tol. & W. 2d 91	Bos., H. & E. guar. 25
Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 82	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 84
Tol. & W. Cons. Conv. 87	

And the following for City Bank Stocks:

New-York 133	Metropolitan 136⅛
Merchants' 118⅛	People's 146
Merchanics' 135	East River 112⅛
Union 135	Market 120
America 145⅛	Nassau 108
City 225	Corn Exchange 129
Tradesmen's 150	Continental 99⅛
Gallatin National 121	St. Nicholas 125
Merchants' Exch'g. 89	Marine 165
Leather Manuf'rs 180	Commonwealth 90
State of New-York 112	Importers' & Traders'. 182
Commerce 117⅛	Park 156
Mercantile 120	Manuf'rs. & Merch'ts. 101
American Exchange 114	N. Y. Nat. Exchange. 106
Bank of the Republic 118	Second National 180
Bank of N. America 104⅛	Fourth National 113
Hanover 104	Ninth National 115⅛

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company offer, through Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., one million of Seven ₩ cent. Gold Bonds at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. This Road is in operation 220 miles, and pays, by its net earnings, the interest on five and a half millions of Bonds now outstanding. When completed, the Road is to be 350 miles long, and the whole issue of Bonds will be eight millions. To secure these eight millions the bondholders have a successful line in operation, and a mortgage on the whole land grant of 1,160 acres, which are valued at ten to twelve millions of dollars.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $5,272,595.

We are requested to call attention to the Advertisement of Messrs. MAY & KING, of the Six ₩ cent. Bonds of the Ware River Railroad, Massachusetts, on another page of this paper.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1871.

TO PERSONS DESIRING TO INVEST MONEY OR TO FUND THEIR FIVE-TWENTIES, we offer and recommend, with the fullest confidence, the FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, as an ENTIRELY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

The great value of the property now existing, in completed road in successful operation, RENDERS THE SECURITY AMPLE, AND INDEPENDENT OF FUTURE CONTINGENCIES.

THE TRAFFIC awaiting the extension of the Road to the Ohio River as a great East and West Trunk Line, now in progress and rapidly approaching completion, WILL BE IMMENSE AND PROFITABLE.

The experienced, prudent and honorable management for which the Company is distinguished, and the well-known character of its officers and directors, are a sufficient guarantee of good faith, and insure for their securities a high credit and standing in the market, which must render them always popular and salable.

The exchange of Five-twenties for these Bonds may now be made with a profit of about twenty per cent., and a continuance of six per cent., gold, interest.

Price, 92 and accrued interest from May 1. The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500, $100. FISK & HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OUR BUSINESS IS THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS can be opened with us in either Currency or Coin, subject to check without notice. Five per cent. interest will be allowed on all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-house, as if drawn upon any City bank.

We issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world; also, Commercial Credits. We make telegraphic transfers of money to any desired point, and transact every description of foreign banking business.

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN SUMS FROM £1 UPWARD ON

The Imperial Bank, and Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland, the National Bank of Scotland, and all their branches.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest, and available at all money centres.

Orders executed for Government and other investment securities; also Gold and Exchange.

Advances made on approved collaterals and against Merchandise consigned to our care.

We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness on all points, and are fully prepared to offer Banking facilities upon either currency or gold basis.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY bear 8 per cent. currency, or 7 ₩ cent. gold interest; have forty-five years to run; are in the denomination of $1,000, or £200 each; are limited in amount to $12,500 per mile, and are based upon the Louisiana Division, of the great trunk line, from Mobile through New-Orleans to Houston, of which line two-thirds is already built. These bonds are offered for the present at 90, and accrued interest from July 1.

The advantages of these bonds for SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT are manifest upon examination. No railroad bond is better secured, while holders of Government will find a decided profit in selling at the present high prices, and reinvesting in these bonds, which cost less, but pay much larger interest.

The fullest information given on application. W. B. SHATTUCK, Banker and Financial Agent, N. O. M. & T. R. R. Co., No. 23 Nassau-street, New-York.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

TANNER & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes. TANNER & CO., No. 11 WALL-ST.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, principal and interest GUARANTEED BY THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. For sale at 87½ and accrued interest by THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 25, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	31	Pork, pks.	174
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Beef, pks.	29
Cotton, bales	55	Cut-meats, pks.	123
Copper, bbls.	25	Grease, pks.	140
Copper, cakes	329	Lard, pks.	1,123
Eggs, bbls.	568	Lard, kegs	100
Flour, bbls.	10,726	Stearine, pks.	120
Wheat, bushels	112,852	Butter, pks.	927
Corn, bushels	172,117	Cheese, pks.	6,249
Oats, bushels	29,524	Tallow, pks.	94
Malt, bags	497	Lard-oil, bbls.	109
Beans, bbls.	86	Starch, boxes	625
Corn-meal, bags	210	Tea, half-chests	38
Oat-meal, bbls.	200	Tobacco, hhds.	1,269
Hemp, bales	19	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,226
Hops, bales	412	Whisky, bbls.	671
Hides, bales	5	Wool, bales	257
Leather, sides	36,987	Tow, bales	70
Spirits Turp., bbls.	15	Skins, bales	155
Oil-cake, pks.	200		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Idaho*, for Liverpool—447 hhds. Tobacco, 15 tcs. Tobacco, 800 tcs. Lard, 4 bbls. Brass, 148 pks. Leather Bellies, 214 pks. Butter, 24,916 bushels Corn, 2,285 boxes Cheese, 70 bales Cotton.

By the brig *Victoria*, for Liverpool—1,918 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark *Amykos*, for Penarth Roads and orders—25,098 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Punjaub*, for Belfast—35,348 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Heland*, for Cork and orders—17,475 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Hammonia*, for Hamburg—4 bales Hemp, 19 cases Cigars, 491 bales Tobacco, 64 hhds. Tobacco, 19 ceroons Tobacco, 1,860 bbls. Resin, 20 bales Sponges, 519 cases Sewing-machines, 158 pks. Whalebone, 6 crotches Mahogany, 312 boxes Bacon, 313 boxes Cheese, 77 boxes Clocks, 25 bbls. Maizena, 150 cases Spermaceti, 144 cases Machinery, 8 pks. Honey, 450 boxes Extract, 60 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 30 casks Tallow.

By the bark *Mary Lucretia*, for Gibraltar and orders—2,162 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been selling in lots at $7@$7 50 for Pots, and at $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been quite strong in price and not offered freely, but has been quiet. Of Maracaibo, 2,891 bags, by the *Allemannia*, were sold on private terms. Market generally very firm, though comparatively tame. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10¼c.@13¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¾c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13¾c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ₩ lb. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 10,669 bags; sales, 12,502 bags; stock in first hands this morning, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 97,997 bags here, and 172,792 bags at all the distributing ports. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary Cargoes, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Fair Cargoes, 11¼c.@11½c.; Good Cargoes, 11¾c.@12c.; Prime Cargoes, 12¼c.@12¾c., gold, ₩ lb., in bond, with 60 and 90 days' credit.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At Galveston	2,500
At New-Orleans	7,654
At Mobile	4,116
At Baltimore	60,523
At New-York	97,997
Grand total	172,790

COCOA—Has been inactive, with Guayaquil quoted at 11½c., and Caracas at 16c.@17c., gold, in bond.

COTTON—Has been less active for early delivery, with a reduction noted of ⅛c. ₩ lb. on Low Middling. Sales, 1,887 bales, including 284 bales to shippers, 803 bales to spinners, and 800 bales in transit. For forward delivery, trade has been slow, prices opening ⅛c. ₩ lb. lower, but closing fully up to yesterday's figures; sales, 8,000 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for July, 100 bales at 19⅛c.; August, 500 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19 5-16c.; September, 300 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19 5-16c.; October, 200 bales at 18¾c.; November, 200 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 18⅝c.; November and December, 100 bales each, at 18 11-16c., 100 bales each at 18¾c.; December, 200 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 18 9-16c. And today, for July, 100 bales at 19⅛c.; August, 300 bales at 19⅛c., 1,000 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19⅛c., 300 bales at 19 5-16c., 200 bales at 19⅜c.; August and September, 100 bales each at 19⅛c.; September, 700 bales at 19⅛c., 1,100 bales at 19 5-16c., 200 bales at 19 7-16c., 500 bales at 19⅛c.; October, 200 bales at 18⅞c.; November, 200 bales at 18¾c.; December, 100 bales at 18¾c. Exchange—200 bales July for 200 bales August, even; 100 bales August for 100 bales September, even. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: July, 19⅛c.; August, 19.38c.; September, 19.33c.; October, 18.75c.; December, 18 7-16c. The receipts of Cotton at this port today were 55 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15⅞	16
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17¼	17½	18⅛
Low Middling	19⅛	19⅜	19⅞	20⅛
Middling	20⅛	20⅜	21⅛	21⅜
Good Middling	21⅞	22	22¼	22½

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,909
Receipts last week	7,774
Receipts since the preceding week	6,570
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,065,513
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	668,420
Exports since our last	70
Exports since Sept. 1	609,168
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	322,307
Estimated stock here	59,560

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports to-day and thus far this week, with comparisons:

	Tuesday. Bales.	Thus far this week without today. Bales.	Thus far last week inc'ng today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	224	302	878	1,524	244
New-Orleans	643	1,328	2,943	4,805	1,468
Mobile	33	389	700	936	202
Savannah	75	343	327	678	1,607
Charleston	193	196	584	1,130	705
Wilmington	20	70	119	219	...
Norfolk	68	187	404	679	371
Baltimore	43	129	288	395	215
New-York	55	359	193	371	1,257
Boston	...	15	18	74	415
Various	...	...	...	C. P. 15	...
Total	1,354	3,378	6,434	10,826	6,544
This day last week	2,458	....	Vs. 15	10,826	....
This day last year	656	....	....	....	6,544

Total since Sept. 1, 1870	3,919,972
Same time last year	2,846,314

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more confident demand and quoted firmer in price, particularly the low grades, which have attracted most attention at an advance of 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl., with less urgent offerings noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,100 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 10; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 50@$5 80; good to fancy at $5 80@$6 50; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 30@$5 70; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 80, ₩ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$3 45@$4 35
Sour Flour	4 35@ 5 35
Superfine State and Western	4 50@ 5 10
Extra State	5 50@ 6 50
Extra City, shipping brands	5 50@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 55@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 45@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 80@ 8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 30@ 5 70
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 75@ 8 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 75@ 9 25

Included in the sales were about 4,500 bbls. Shipping Extras, at from $5 55 for common to $5 80 for good, in lines, delivered. Southern Flour has been in moderate request, within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., at $5 25@$6 55 for poor to good, and $6 55@$10 for good to very choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good request, ranging from $3 85@$5 50 for inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 480 bbls. Corn-meal has been fairly active, ranging from $3 25@$3 90 for White and Yellow Western; $3 55@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 850 bbls.

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 15@$6 55
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 55@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 85@ 4 50
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 25@ 4 10
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 00@19 50

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quite active, and favored by the more encouraging reports from Liverpool, prices having advanced 1c.@2c. a bushel on reduced offerings of desirable samples. The main call has been for No. 2 Spring at $1 38@$1 40 for fair to choice sailing-vessel grades; $1 30@$1 36 for steamer do., chiefly at $1 32@$1 35 ₩ bushel. No. 1 Spring has been in some request at $1 42, afloat, ₩ bushel. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been in pretty fair demand, within a range of from $1 38@$1 48, chiefly at $1 45@$1 48 for Old, $1 45@$1 47 for strictly prime to choice New, and $1 40 for fair do., ₩ bushel. Of Amber Canada, some 6,000 bushels have been disposed of, in bond, at $1 40½ ₩ bushel, for export. There has been a very moderate call for White Wheat within a range of from $1 40@$1 65, as the extremes, chiefly at $1 55@$1 65 for fancy lots of Western State, and $1 40@$1 45 for the poorer grades. Some 8,000 bushels old Western White, in store, changed hands at $1 42½ ₩ bushel, for export. The general market, closed strong, with a scant offering of prime Spring noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 177,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 40@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 48, chiefly at $1 45@$1 48 for old, and $1 40@$1 47 for new, the latter for very choice new Amber Michigan; unsound do. at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Spring at $1 42; No. 2 Spring at $1 38@$1 40, afloat; Soft do., $1 30@$1 36; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 65; Red and Amber State, $1 40@$1 45; new White Southern (nominally) at $1 45@$1 60; new Amber do. at $1 38@$1 45 ₩ bushel. Sales were also reported for the present of 100,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, seller's option, August, at equal to the full closing rate in the Milwaukee market last evening. There has been a lively trade reported in Corn, with a further slight improvement in values. The home-trade inquiry has been brisk, and the export and speculative demand good. The offerings have been up to a fair average, but have met with a ready sale at the ruling figures. The bulk of the business was in Mixed Western at 68c.@69c. for fair to prime sailing vessel grades, chiefly at 68½c.@68¾c., and closing firmly at 68¾c. for good dry samples, with some choice lots, nearly yellow, reported, as high as 69½c.@70c. ₩ bushel. Steamer grades were less plenty and were stronger, but quiet. Yellow Corn was in demand and buoyant; White was scarce and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 264,000 bushels at 65c.@70c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 68½c.@68¾c., for dry samples of Canal afloat, and 65c.@67½c. for steamer grades; 70c.@73c. for Yellow Western and Southern; and nominally 80c.@85c. for White Western and Southern. Rye continues inactive within the nominal range of from 83c.@98c. for ordinary to choice New Western, and $1@$1 02 for New State. Barley-malt has been in more demand from $1 35@$1 40 for very good to choice Canada; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City, and on private terms for common Western; sales, 11,000 bushels. Oats have been more actively sought after, and quoted higher on lighter offerings. The demand has been mostly for the better grades of Mixed Western, at 61c.@62c. afloat, and 61c. in store, and of White Ohio at 68c.@70c., ₩ bushel. New Oats have been quiet and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 77,000 bushels at 55c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to fancy New and Old Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 61c.@62c. for Mixed Western, 61½c.@63c. for State, 65c.@70c. for White Western and Ohio, from track, store and delivered, and 55c.@62c. for new crop Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. The export clearances here since our last have been 24,916 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 25,098 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads and orders; 17,475 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders, and 35,348 bushels Corn for Belfast. And from Philadelphia, 37,980 bushels Corn for Bristol.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand and quoted firm at $1 10 for shipping and $1 25@$1 50 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw has been in moderate demand at from 65c.@$1 70 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been firm and in request at from 8c.@15c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@7c. for older growth, ₩ lb. Receipts, 412 bales; exports, — bales.

METALS—Copper has been in good demand, and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 500,000 lbs. Ingot at 22c.@22½c. ₩ lb. American Pig-iron has been quite active at uniform prices, with sales reported of 3,000 tons, on the basis of $35 for North River, $36 for Lehigh. Scotch Pig-iron has been quiet at about former rates, with sales reported of 100 tons Eglinton at $32, from yard; 50 tons Glengarnock, ex ship, at $32 50 ₩ ton. Of Rails, we hear of sales of 350 tons old double-headed at $39 50, gold, ₩ ton. Lead, Spelter, and Zinc have been dull at previous prices. Tin has been strong and buoyant in price, on a limited offering of stock, and a fair inquiry; sales include 1,200 slabs Straits at 35½c.@35¾c.@36c., closing at 36c., gold; 100 slabs Banca at 40c., now held at 40½c., gold; 5 tons English at 35½c., closing at 35¾c., gold; 2,000 boxes Assorted Charcoal Plates and 1,800 boxes I. C. Coke Plates on private terms.

MOLASSES—There has been more inquiry for foreign, and sales have been reported of 509 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms, and 298 hhds. St. Kitts (51 test) at 38½c. ₩ gallon. Domestic has been inactive, at irregular prices. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 38c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@65c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand at full rates, with sales reported of 2,300 bbls. common to good Strained Resin, in lots, at $3 05@$3 15 ₩ 280 lbs. Tar has been firm, but quiet. Spirits Turpentine has been inactive, on the basis of 57½c. for merchantable, ₩ gallon. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 57½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 95@$8 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ₩ bbl.

OILS—There has been a very moderate call for all kinds, without any material alteration in values. Crude Whale closes at 52c.@53c. for Southern, and 55c.@56c. for Northern, at New-Bedford. Crude Sperm at $1 24@$1 25; Refined at $1 37½@$1 42½, ₩ gallon. Lard-oil is selling at 75c.@77c. Crude Cotton-seed at 47½c.@49c.; Menhaden at 40½c.@41½c.; Linseed at 84c., in casks, and Refined Spermaceti at 27¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in slack demand, and quoted weak at 14½c. ₩ gallon. Shipping Crude continues very dull at 18½c.@18¾c. here, and 18c.@18½c. at Philadelphia, ₩ gallon. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were 1,112 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a dull market, on the basis of $4 80@$4 85 on the Lower, and $4 60@$4 65 for Upper, ₩ bbl. Refined Oil has been in better supply and less confident demand, at easier prices, with sales reported here of 3,000 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 25¾c.; 1,500 bbls. do., (old contracts,) reported at 25¼c. ₩ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. Standard White, July delivery, at 24¾c.@24⅞c.; 1,000 do. at 24 11-16c. ₩ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,930 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,162 bbls. and 3,000 cases for Gibraltar and orders. And from Philadelphia, 77,601 gallons for Liverpool; and 100,570 gallons for Stettin. Refined Oil, in cases, continues inactive at 28c.@29½c. Naphtha has been quiet at 9¾c.@10c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14½c., in cases, ₩ gallon. Sales, 1,500 bbls. on private terms. The export clearances include 1,918 cases Naphtha for Liverpool.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been heavy and irregular as to price, and inactive for early delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $14 50@$14 62 for New City and Western Mess; $12@$12 50 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 75@$13 50 for Prime Mess; $13 37½ for Sour Mess; $13 for Musty Mess; and $12 for Rumps, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery a fair demand was noted for Western Mess on the basis of $14 40@$14 50, seller July and August; $14 62, seller September, and on private terms for Old and New, seller November and December; sales, 2,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in more request at from 6½c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Cut-meats have been more active at 13c.@14c. for Hams; 15½c.@16c. for do., in tight tcs.; 5¾c.@6¼c. for Shoulders; 14½c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ₩ lb.; sales equal to 500 pks. Bacon continues in moderate request at 8½c.@9c. for ice-cured fancy cuts; sales, 100 pks. Lard has been in limited request, and buyers have had any existing advantage as to price, on more liberal offerings of stock, both old and new; sales have been reported of 870 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9¾c.@11c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10¾c. for Western Steam, 10c.@10½c. for new, and 10c.@10¾c. for City. Also, 250 tcs. prime Steam, seller August, at 10¼c. Beef has been very quiet, with sales reported of only 90 bbls., in lots, at $6@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef continues very dull at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ₩ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $13@$26 for the range of qualities, ₩ bbl. Butter has been in light demand, including State, fair to prime, quoted at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@23c.; Western, fair to prime, at 13c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c., ₩ lb.; the day's receipts were 927 pks. Cheese has been quite moderately dealt in at from 9c.@11c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@11c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@10c. for Western; the day's receipts were 6,249 boxes.

RICE—Has been quiet and somewhat irregular in price; sales, 91 tcs. Carolina at $6 75@$7 75, and 200 bags Rangoon at $6 62@$7, ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been dull at old figures. Sales of 1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed were made from store at $2 25, gold, ₩ bushel.

SOAP—There has been a moderate trade reported at steady rates. Castile at 11½c.@11¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¾c., and No. 1, 6¼c., ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in quite active request and quoted a shade higher, with most of the dealings in refining stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,970 hhds. at 9⅜c.@9 11-16c. for scant good Refining Cuba; 9¾c.@9⅞c. for St. Croix; 9c.@9⅞c., chiefly at 9½c., for Martinique; 10¼c.@10⅝c. for Grocery Porto Rico, and 11¼c.@12c. for Demerara, ₩ lb. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9⅜c.@9¾c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 9c.@9¾c., and Grocery from 10c.@10¾c. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at 10¾c.@13⅛c., as the extremes.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been fairly active, and steady in price. Sales have been reported of 160,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9½c. for very common to prime, chiefly 9¼c. for prime; also 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 10¾c.@12½c., chiefly at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; 71,000 lbs. common Grease at 6¼c.@6⅞c., chiefly 6¾c., ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in good request at full rates; sales, 700 hhds. at 7c.@12c. ₩ lb. Seed-leaf has been in moderate demand, with sales of 350 cases 1870 New-York, on private terms; 100 cases 1869 Connecticut and Massachusetts at 11c.@45c.; 50 cases Sundries at 35c.@55c., ₩ lb. Of Havana, 150 bales were sold at 92c.@$1 05 ₩ lb. We quote new crop Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	6¼c.@ 6¾c.	6¾c.@ 7¼c.
Common to Medium Leaf	7c. @ 7½c.	7½c.@ 8¼c.
Good do.	7¾c.@ 8¾c.	8¾c.@ 9¼c.
Fine do.	9c. @ 9½c.	9¾c.@10¾c.
Selections	9¾c.@10½c.	11c. @12½c.

And Seed Leaf as follows:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers	15c. @18c.	12½c.@13c.
Binders and Seconds	25c. @32c.	15c. @23c.
Wrappery lots	40c. @4°c.	25c. @35c.
Fine Wrappers	50c. @65c.	4°c. @50c.
New-York State Fillers	12c. @15c.	13½c.@15c.
Average lots	25c. @30c.	22½c.@32½c.
Wrappers	20c. @40c.	25c. @50c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers	12c. @15c.	13½c.@15c.
Average lots	22½c.@25c.	16c. @27½c.
Wrappers	22c. @40c.	25c. @45c.

We quote Spanish as follows: *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c., currency; good, 87½c.@95c., currency; fine, 97½c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 97½c.@$1, currency; II cut, $1 15, currency; average lots, $1 02½, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, common and medium, 14c.@17c., in bond; good and fine, 19c.@22c., in bond; bright work, common and medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHALEBONE—The recent movements in this line Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. notice thus: "The sales since the 10th include 2,000 lbs. Arctic at 73c.; 1,000 lbs. do. at 74c.; 2,000 lbs. do. at 75c., gold, and 3,500 lbs. South Sea on private terms for export; also, 2,000 lbs. Arctic at 73c.; 6,000 lbs. do. at 74c., gold, and 7,000 lbs. South Sea at 75c., currency, for home use. We quote as above: Stock, July 10, 1871, 465,000 lbs.; arrived, 10,000 lbs.; total, 475,000 lbs.; sales, export, 9,000 lbs.; home use, 10,000 lbs.; total, 19,000 lbs.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand and quoted very firm, with sales reported of 320 bbls. at 96c. for iron-bound pks. ₩ gallon. Receipts, 671 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The demand has been fairly active for Grain room, with berth rates quoted stronger, particularly by sail. The available supply of room has been much lighter, and ship-owners have been more confident in their views. The offerings of other kinds of produce were quite moderate, the increasing firmness in asking rates operating, in part, against free movements. In the chartering line there has been less animation, owing, partly, to the storm, which seriously impeded negotiations. Vessels were offered with less urgency, especially those adapted to the Grain and Petroleum trades, and owners were looking for higher rates. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 46,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 7½d. for Corn and 8d. for Wheat; 15,500 bushels Wheat, by do., at 8¼d.; 6,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9¼d.; 15,500 bushels Grain, by do., at 9d. for Corn, and 9¼d. for Wheat, ₩ bushel; 50 tcs. Lard and 350 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 30s.; 30 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 20s.; 2,500 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 35s., ₩ ton. For London, 52,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 7½d. for Corn, and 8½d. for Wheat, ₩ bushel; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. ₩ hhd. For Glasgow, by steam, 100 pks. Butter at 30s.; 3,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ₩ ton. For Bristol, 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, on private terms; also, an American ship of 1,344 tons register for general cargo, on private terms. For the United Kingdom or the Continent, a New-York bark, of 303 tons register, (now at Havana,) with a full cargo of Phosphates, from Bull's River, St. Helena Sound, at 30s., or, if to a direct port, at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Elsinore and orders a Norwegian brig of 209 tons register, with about 1,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s.; and a North German bark of 395 tons register, (now at Boston,) with about 2,550 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, also at 6s. ₩ bbl. For Gottenburg, a Norwegian brig, of 222 tons register, with about 1,300 bbls. Petroleum and its products, rumored, without particulars. For Odessa, a British bark, of 326 tons register, with 10,000 cases Petroleum at 30c., gold, ₩ case. For Jamaica, a British brig, of 195 tons register, with general cargo, at equal to 55c., gold, ₩ bbl.; and back with Logwood at $5, currency, ₩ ton. For Hayti and back, a British brig, of 130 tons register, with general cargo, at about $1,700. For a windward island, a North German brig, of 211 tons register, with general cargo, at about $1,100, gold, and a schooner, of 119 tons register, out with general cargo and back with Coffee, on private terms. The destination of the steam-ship [illegible] has been changed from Antwerp to London.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices current for Tuesday, July 25, reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES, by STARIN & FLOYD, Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 67 Warren-street. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by dealers and jobbers for sound, merchantable produce, in good clean packages.

BUTTER—The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 8,779 pks. Under the influence of continued light receipts the market is assuming something like steadiness of tone and demand, which it has been devoid of for some weeks, and trade is being resumed. Western stock has been greatly in excess of market requirements, but is being gradually reduced and absorbed for export and home trade at quotations, but the overplus still pressing for sale is large. State tubs and the various styles of fresh pails are in better demand at 25c.@30c. State firkins are in limited supply, and are selling fairly at our quotations. We quote:

State firkins, fine to extra, ₩ lb.	30@32
State firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	25@27
Orange and Sussex, Fresh Pails, ₩ lb.	28@30
State and River, Fresh Pails, ₩ lb.	28@30
State, half-firkin tubs, extra quality, ₩ lb.	28@30
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	25@27
State, Welsh tubs, ₩ lb.	25@27
Pennsylvania, firkins, fine, ₩ lb.	23@25
Pennsylvania, firkins, good, ₩ lb.	20@22
Western reserve, firkins and tubs, prime, ₩ lb.	18@20
Michigan, firkins and tubs, prime, ₩ lb.	18@20
Chicago and North-west, firkins and tubs, prime, ₩ lb.	16@18
Ordinary Western, ₩ lb.	13@15
Common, firkins, ₩ lb.	11@12
Grease Butter, original packages, ₩ lb.	10@11

CHEESE—The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 51,679 boxes, and the export for the week closing on Saturday is 63,420 boxes. The market for the week just closed has labored under great depression, with strong anxiety on the part of receivers to realize, which resulted in a heavy export, at prices generally named by the buyers, which proved a heavy loss to the owners of the property. It would be difficult to quote fairly the week's business, as prices were entirely irregular, but at the opening of the present week the market is freed from all surplus, and with cool weather a better feeling prevails. Our quotations cover the actual condition of the market:

State Factories, fine to extra, ₩ lb.	10@10½
State Factories, fair to good, ₩ lb.	9@10
State Factories, ordinary, ₩ lb.	6@ 8
State Factories, skimmed, ₩ lb.	3@ 6
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₩ lb.	10@10½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₩ lb.	6@ 9
Western, fair to good, ₩ lb.	7@ 8
Western, ordinary, ₩ lb.	5@ 6

BEANS AND PEAS—The market for Beans is strong with a fair demand. Peas are quiet.

Beans, Kidney, prime, new, ₩ bushel	$3 15@$3 25
Beans, Marrow, prime, new, ₩ bushel	3 75@ 3 80
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ₩ bushel	3 25@ 3 50
Beans, Medium, prime, new, ₩ bushel	2 55@ 2 65
Beans, Medium, fair to good, ₩ bushel	2 25@ 2 45
Beans, assorted, common, ₩ bushel	62@ 1 10
Beans, Pea, prime, new, ₩ bushel	2 50@ 2 60
Peas, Canada, ₩ bushel, free	1 25@ 1 30
Peas, Southern, Black Eye, ₩ bag	3 00@ 3 25

EGGS—The receipts are light and prices tend upward.

Extra State, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, loss off	25
Extra Western, loss off	21@22
Canada, loss off	21@22

LIVE POULTRY—Meets with fair sale at quotations:

Geese, ₩ pair	$1 50@$2 00
Ducks, ₩ pair	75@ 87
Turkeys, ₩ lb.	18@ 19
Fowls, ₩ lb.	18@ 19
Spring Chickens, ₩ pair	1 50@ 1 60

VEGETABLES—New Potatoes are in full supply and prices are very moderate. We quote:

New Potatoes	$1 50@$1 75
Cabbages, ₩ 100	3 00@ 5 00

GREEN FRUITS—The market is abundantly supplied with the usual assortment of Green Fruits. We quote:

Peaches, ₩ basket	$1 50@$ —
Peaches, ₩ crate	2 50@ —
Whortleberries, ₩ bushel	4 50@ —
Blackberries, prime, ₩ quart	8@ —
Raspberries, ₩ quart	9@ 10
Raspberries, Black Cap, ₩ quart	8@ 9
Gooseberries, ₩ bushel	1 50@ —
Apples, new, ₩ bbl.	4 00@ 6 00
Pears, ₩ bbl.	3 00@ 5 00

DRIED FRUITS—Our quotations are unchanged. The market is dull.

Apples, new, sliced, prime, State, ₩ lb.	7½@ 8
Apples, new, prime, quarters, State, ₩ lb.	7 @ 7½
Apples, new, common to good, State, ₩ lb.	4 @ 6½
Peaches, peeled, prime, ₩ lb.	20 @ —
Peaches, peeled, fair to good, ₩ lb.	10 @15
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, prime, ₩ lb.	10 @11
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, prime, ₩ lb.	7 @ 8
Blackberries, ₩ lb.	12 @13
Raspberries, ₩ lb.	23 @25
Cherries, new, pitted, ₩ lb.	19 @20
Plums, ₩ lb.	12 @14

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Ginseng, Southern	$ 80 @ 85
Ginseng, Western	62 @ 65
Pearl Ashes, first sort	9 00 @ 9 75
Pot Ashes	7 00 @ 7 50
Rough Flaxseed, ₩ bushel	2 25 @ 2 35
Timothy-seed, ₩ bushel	4 00 @ 4 50
Bees-wax, ₩ lb.	36 @ 37½
Broom-corn, Red, ₩ lb.	4 @ 5
Broom-corn, Green, ₩ lb.	6 @ 7
Broom-corn, Hurl, ₩ lb.	7 @ 8
Clover-seed, ₩ lb.	10½@ 11
Vinegar, pure, ₩ gallon	12 @ 15
Feathers, Live Geese, ₩ lb.	70 @ 80

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,200 bbls.; Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Corn, 73,000 bushels; and Oats, 105,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c.; Oats, 7c., to New-York. FLOUR in good demand; 800 bbls. sold at $6@$6 50 for Spring, $7@$7 25 for Amber, $7 50@$7 75 for White. WHEAT dull; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 1 Duluth Spring, $1 27; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 25. CORN active and higher; 127,000 bushels No. 2 Western, 57½c.@58c.; 16,000 bushels, to arrive, 58c. OATS quiet; 2,700 bushels No. 2 Western 58c. RYE nominal. Other articles unchanged. CATTLE—Receipts comparitively light, being 214 cars, against 277 on the same day last week, and holders firm; a demand of ¼c. was asked, but buyers did not take hold, the quality of the stock not being up to the requisite standard; sales were made of 46 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,348 to 1,495 lbs., at $5 75@$6; 56 Texas, averaging 7,188 lbs., at $4 25; 67 Illinois, averaging 1,315 lbs., on private terms; 49 Ohio, ranging from 1,245 lbs. to $1,474 lbs., at $5 75@$5 80; 22 Michigan, averaging 952 lbs., at $4 60. Sheep—No great demand; but supply moderate; sales were made 110 Michigan, averaging 82 lbs., at $4 57, and 123 Indiana, averaging 80 lbs., at $3 25 ₩ head. Hogs dull and ¼c. lower; sales, 673 at $4 92@$5.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—COTTON dull and unsettled; Middling 20c.@20½c.; no sales. FLOUR unchanged and quiet; new Family, $6@$6 25. WHEAT quiet and unchanged at $1 16@$1 20. CORN dull and unsettled; Ear, 52c.@54c. RYE quiet and unchanged at 70c.@73c. OATS dull and unchanged; new, 40c.@44c.; no old in the market. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; Fall, 80c.@90c. PORK dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; nominally $14 50. LARD—Full prices asked, but no demand; Winter Kettle, 10¼c.; Summer prime Steam, 9¼c. BULK MEATS—Full prices asked, but no demand; Shoulders held at 5¾c.; Sides, 7c.@7¼c. BACON—Demand light; holders firm; small sales of Shoulders at 6¼c.; Sides, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; not easy to buy at these rates. HOGS—Demand good at full prices; sales at $4 75@$5 10. CATTLE—Demand fair and market firm at $2 50@$3 25; receipts, 1,000 head. TOBACCO—Demand good at full prices; sales of the week, 1,100 hhds.; Trash and Common Lugs declined 25c. WHISKY—Demand good at full prices; sales at 92c.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19¾c. FLOUR—Low and medium grades scarce and firm; other grades dull; Fall Superfine, $4 40; Winter Extra, $5; Winter Double Extra, $5 40@$5 65. WHEAT—Inspected lots scarce and firm; sample lots dull and heavy; No. 3 Red, $1 13½@$1 14 offered; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 24 offered, $1 25 asked; No. 2 White sold at $1 28. CORN dull and unchanged; Mixed, in bulk, on track, 45c.; in elevator, 47c.; Yellow, sacked, 54c.; White, 55c.@30c. OATS easier; Mixed, in bulk, on track, 36c.@36½c.; in elevator, 37c.; sacked, 40c.@42c. RYE slow at 57c. for prime sacked; No. 2, in elevator, 59c.@60c. TOBACCO firm and unchanged. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. WHISKY steady at 93c. PORK dull as $14 50@$15, the latter on orders. BACON dull; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 9c. LARD—Kettle-rendered sold $9 80 ₩ cwt. HOGS, $3 50@$4 65. CATTLE quiet and not much doing, quoted at $2@$5 25. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 25.—FLOUR in good demand and market steady; sales, 3,600 bales at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firmer, but quiet; sales, 11,500 bushels old Red Winter at $1 38; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 33@$1 34. CORN quiet; sales, 1,500 bushels at 63c. OATS—None in the market. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL $1 50 for Bolted, $1 40 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $28@$30, ₩ ton. HIGHWINES, 94c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—53,000 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Corn, 3,000,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—8,200 bushels Wheat, 26,700 bushels Corn, 1,770,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Quercitron BARK—No. 1 at $35. COTTON—Business small; quotations lower; Middling Uplands, 20¾c.; do. Orleans, 21¼c. COFFEE firmer; Rio, 13¾c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 14¾c.@15c. SUGAR quiet and weak; Cuba, 9¾c. for Refining grades; New-Orleans, 9¾c.@10¾c. MOLASSES steady; Muscovado, 39c.@40c. PETROLEUM weak; Crude, 18c.@18¼c.; Refined, 25¼c.@25½c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $15@$15 25. HAMS, in pickle, 12¾c.@13¼c. LARD, 10¼c. TURPENTINE excited and unsettled at 56c.@60c. RESIN active and advanced 50c. ₩ bbl. RICE dull at 8c.@8¾c. FLOUR weak; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extra, $5 37½c.@$5 50. Wheat dull and declining; New Southern and Western Red, $1 35@$1 40. New RYE at 88c. CORN firmer; Yellow, 69c.@70c.; Mixed Western, 68c. OATS dull at 60c. BARLEY unchanged. WHISKY advancing; tendency at 95½c.

CHICAGO, July 25.—FLOUR dull and prices nominal. WHEAT advanced 1c.@1½c.; Spring, $1 15@$1 16; afternoon dull at $1 14½, seller July. CORN moderately active and advanced ¼c.; No. 2 Mixed closed at 49½c.@49¾c.; afternoon quiet and unchanged. OATS firmer; No. 2 at 41½c.@43c. for new and old. RYE stronger; No. 2 at 58¼c.@58½c. BARLEY firmer; No. 2 Spring, 70c. HIGHWINES firm at 92c. Mess PORK closed at $14. LARD, 9¼c. Live HOGS active at $4 25@$5. CATTLE dull at $3@$5 65. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 306,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS firmer; Corn to Buffalo, 5¼c.

TOLEDO, July 25.—FLOUR in fair demand and market firm. WHEAT active and advanced 3c.@4c., closing weaker; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 23; Amber Michigan, $1 23; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 26@$1 26¼; No. 2 do., $1 23; No. 1 Red, $1 22; No. 2 do., $1 19, closing at $1 18¾; No. 3 do., $1 12½; Rejected, $1 03. CORN dull and a shade lower; Yellow, 55c. HIGHWINES 55c.; Low do., 54½c. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 1 at 47½c.@47¾c. for New and Old; No. 2 at 42c.; Rejected, 39c. Lake FREIGHTS—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3c.@3¼c.; to Oswego, 5¼c.@6c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 25.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling nominally 20c.; net receipts, 643 bales; gross, 806 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,641 bales; sales, 1,550 bales; stock, 43,517 bales. FLOUR scarce; treble Extra, $6 75@$7. CORN firm; Mixed, 72½c.@73c.; Yellow, 74c.@75c.; White, 75c.@80c. OATS quiet at 64c.@66c. BRAN easier at 95c.@$1. PORK dull and depressed; $15 75. BACON quiet and firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 10c. LARD, SUGAR, MOLASSES and WHISKY unchanged. COFFEE inactive and nominal; 13¾c.@16¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 124; New-York sight, ⅛ premium. GOLD, 112⅛.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—COTTON dull, but not lower; Middling, 20½c.; net receipts, 43 bales; gross, 215 bales; sales, 122 bales; stock, 1,048 bales. FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT steady and unchanged. CORN dull; White Southern, 75c.@79c.; Yellow do., 69c.@70c.; Mixed Western, 68c.@68½c. OATS dull; new Southern at 55c.@56c., old Western at 60c. RYE in fair demand at 70c.@75c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 96c.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm; Spring, Double, Extra, $5 25@$5 75. WHEAT—Demand light; holders firm; No. 1 at $1 18; No. 2 at $1 14. OATS scarce and firm; No. 2 at 42c. CORN firm, with a fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 49¼c. RYE scarce and firm at 60c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Lake FREIGHTS—Wheat—To Buffalo, 4¼c.; to Oswego, 8¼c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 148,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—TOBACCO—Sales, 226 hhds.; Lugs, $6 25@$7; low to medium Leaf, $7 25@$12 50. COTTON dull; Middling held at 20¼c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $6. WHEAT in fair demand at $1 25@$1 30. CORN in good demand; Shelled sacked, 70c. OATS—New, on arrival, 40c. RYE—Old, 85c. PROVISIONS steady, with a light demand. PORK, $15. BACON unchanged. LARD unchanged. HAMS unchanged. WHISKY scarce and firm at 92c.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand and advanced 2c.; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Winter Red at $1 21. CORN steady with a moderate demand; Low Mixed, 60c. OATS dull and prices nominal; No. 1 held at 57c.; No. 2, 48c.; New, to arrive during week, 43c. PETROLEUM quiet and weak; Crude, $5 50; Refined, 23½c.

DETROIT, July 25.—WHEAT steady, with a moderate demand; advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 1 Treadwell, $1 31; new do., $1 58; Amber Michigan, new, $1 22. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—WHEAT neglected, with a good supply. RYE quiet at 82½c. for No. 2 Western. CORN—In moderate supply and demand; sales, 1,800 bushels Western Mixed at 67c.@68c., in lots from store. OATS steady; sales, 1 car rejected Western at 66c.; 1 car No. 2 do. at 65c.; 500 bushels State at 67c. from store.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—COTTON dull and drooping at 19½c.; receipts, 425 bales; shipments, 109 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN dull and drooping at 70c.@71c. OATS dull and drooping at 55c.@60c. on orders. LARD dull and unchanged. PORK dull and nominal at $15 50@$16. BACON dull and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, July 25.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19½c.@19¾c.; net receipts, 75 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

BOSTON, July 25.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21¼c.; gross receipts, [illegible] bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

MOBILE, July 25.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 33 bales; stock, 8,484 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 193 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 3,312 bales.

NORFOLK, July 25.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 19¾c.@20c.; net receipts, 68 bales; exports coastwise, 47 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 645 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 25.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 20 bales; exports coastwise, 36 bales; stock, 868 bales.

GALVESTON, July 25.—COTTON quiet; good Ordinary, 16½c.; net receipts, 224 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 12,596 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 25.—1½ P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 92½ for the issues of 1862.

1½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92⅛; 1865, old, 92⅛; 1867, 91⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92⅛; 1865, old, 92⅛; 1867, 91⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

PARIS, July 25.—Rentes, 55f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, July 25—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened flat; Middling Upland, 9d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. PRODUCE—Tallow, 43s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The market is flat. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 24th inst., since the last report, have been 1,500 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer. Wheat, 11s. 5d. ₩ cental for California White, 10s. 1d.@10s. 4d. for New Red Western Spring, and 11s. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 33,000 quarters, of which 30,000 were American. Flour, 24s. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 31s. ₩ quarter. Peas, 39s. 6d. ₩ quarter for Canadian. PROVISIONS—Beef, 89s. ₩ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull and unchanged; Middling Upland, 9d.@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause a dullness in the COTTON market.

Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE opened buoyant, and advanced to 52s. ₩ cwt., but subsequently lost the advance, and closed easy at 48s. BACON, 38s. ₩ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Common RESIN, 8s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, July 25—Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE easier at 44s.@45s. ₩ cwt. LINSEED-OIL, £32 10s. ₩ ton. Refined PETROLEUM, 18d. ₩ gallon.

ANTWERP, July 25.—PETROLEUM, 49f. for fine Pale American.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. ELFIE; OR, THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Forsberg, and Miss Fannie Boone.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Bleecker-st. ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D. Byron.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., corner 59d-st. SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

On Saturday next we shall issue a triple-sheet TIMES, containing a comprehensive *résumé* of all the facts and figures published by us in exposing the astounding operations of HALL, CONNOLLY & Co. in connection with the contracts for City and County work. The articles will be printed in the English and German languages, and will be accompanied by analytical tables and plain explanations. A large extra edition will be published. Newsmen can send in their orders at once, and for any number of copies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

M. THIERS has refused to accept the resignation of M. FAVRE. The Court-martial to try the Communists is positively to sit July 31. The moderate Republicans in the Assembly are negotiating for a union with the Radical Left. The Committee on the Budget proposes to impose fresh duties to the amount of 600,000,000 francs. The dispatches from Madrid in relation to the recent ministerial crisis, a London telegram says, have been somewhat confused, for it now appears that the members of the Cabinet formed by Marshal SERRANO have taken the oath of office. The Minister of War acts as Minister of State *ad interim*. Many of the Spanish officials have tendered their resignations.

GENERAL.

The members of the Montreal Volunteer Corps deny that they have joined the Cuban expedition. It is stated that some returned Red River volunteers have concluded to join for $300 bounty, but all these rumors are considered doubtful.

The Amador County, Cal., miners have begun attacks on the officers of the mining companies, moving at night and in gangs, masked. The book-keeper of the Amador Mine, Mr. E. E. HATCH, was assassinated by them, but not before he succeeded in shooting one of the leaders. Troops will be ordered to the scene immediately.

The State Teachers' Association opened its twenty-sixth annual Convention yesterday, in Lockport. Six hundred members are present.

The discovery is recorded of a small planet, the one hundred and fourteenth in the group of asteroids, by Prof. C. H. F. PETERS, of the Litchfield Observatory, Hamilton College, Utica.

The recently captured agents of CESPEDES, ALVAREZ and HERNANDEZ, were executed at Matanzas on Monday. At Santiago de Cuba severe measures have been taken against vagrants, and parents are fined for allowing their children to live in idleness.

The London *Standard*, yesterday, published the details of a series of earthquake shocks in one of the Philippine Islands. More than 200 persons were swallowed up by the earth. Sixty bodies had been recovered. The rest of the inhabitants fled the island.

A daring express robbery was committed on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in Hickman County, Kentucky, last Saturday night. As the train left Moscow two men jumped into the express car, overpowered the messenger, and robbed the safe of $20,000, and stopping the train, jumped off and disappeared in the dark.

The Supreme Court of Georgia yesterday, in the Macon and Western Railroad injunction case decided in favor of the lessees.

Gen. GORDON left Atlanta, Ga., last night, to appear before the Kuklux Committee in Washington.

The Indiana Democratic State Central Committee, yesterday, adopted a resolution that Hon. Thos. A. HENDRICKS is the unanimous choice of the Indiana Democracy as their candidate for President.

The driver of a United States Express wagon, in St. Louis, was gagged, yesterday, at noon, in the absence of the messenger, and the safe robbed of $3,305 in money, and $85,000 in railroad bonds. The robbers escaped.

EDWARD SOLOMON, a brakesman on the Erie Railroad, was killed at Middletown, N. Y., yesterday. He fell from a train and was crushed.

The Kickapoos, in Kansas, are endeavoring to induce the portion of their tribe which removed to Mexico, to return, holding out the prospect of a reservation for the whole tribe. The Mexican Government desires that they should remain, however, serving provisions liberally among them, as they have proved the only defense of the Mexican inhabitants against the inroads of other Indian tribes.

More Bills Which Are "Perhaps Exorbitant."

The Mayor says that the Controller's accounts shall all be published in full. We know, and he knows, that he *dare not keep this promise*, for whenever the *City* accounts see the light, frauds on a much greater scale than those revealed in the County accounts will be brought home to the authorities. In the meantime, we continue our quotations from the Controller's books, and we say again that the accuracy of the copies given in our columns cannot be impugned.

The principal account given today is that of KEYSER & Co., and it will be seen that the bills of this flourishing firm were for plumbers' work and gas-fitting. All the warrants were drawn in 1869 and 1870, and the bulk of the work purports to have been done in 1868, 1869 and 1870. The first bill alone goes further back than 1868, and covers from January, 1865, to May, 1866. An immense amount of plumbing and gas-fitting was done in the armories and drill-rooms by KEYSER & Co. between October, 1868, and December, 1869. Here is an abstract of the account:

ARMORIES AND DRILL-ROOMS.

1868. 1869.	
Oct. 6 to Feb. 6—Plumbing and gas-fittings	$85,662 86
1869. 1869.	
Feb. 1 to July 5.—Plumbing and gas-fittings	104,794 11
April 3 to Nov. 5—Plumbing work	164,574 11
Jan 4 to Dec. 14—Plumbing work and gas-fittings	76,098 12
Total	$431,129 20

In the County Court-rooms and offices the same firm did work as follows:

1865. 1866.	
Jan. 20 to May 18—Plumbing, gas-works, &c.	$9,834 94
1868. 1869.	
Jan. 5 to May 15—Plumbing, gas-works, &c.	351,339 67
Total	$361,174 61

For the County offices KEYSER'S account was:

1868. 1868.	
Feb. 1 to Nov. 28—Plumbing, gas-works, &c.	$64,537 44
1869. 1870.	
Jan. 3 to April 23—Plumbing, gas-works, &c.	374,976 51
Total	$439,513 95

This firm of KEYSER & Co. thus earned altogether the modest sum of **$1,231,817 76**, chiefly in the course of two years. Are they not "top-sawyers" in their trade?

Every warrant was signed by CONNOLLY and countersigned by HALL. They were not obliged to sign warrants which they had reason to believe were fraudulent. The case of "The People vs. Wood," reported in *Barbour's Reports*, vol. 35, p. 654, *et seq.*, is sufficient to decide that the object of requiring the Mayor to countersign warrants is to *prevent frauds upon the people*. If the Mayor had no right to refuse to sign warrants, what security would there be for the public? In the case in question Judge MULLIN (Justices BARNARD and CLERKE concurring,) ruled that the Mayor *could* refuse to sign suspicious warrants. He said:

"If these officers are to act as guardians of the Treasury—if they are to protect, so far as in them lies, the City from the payment of unfounded and dishonest claims—they must have the means of knowing whether the claim is one proper to be paid, and it is their duty TO INFORM THEMSELVES IN REGARD TO IT, AND COUNTERSIGN OR REFUSE, AS THEY MAY DEEM PROPER, AFTER SUCH INVESTIGATION. IN THIS WAY, AND IN THIS WAY ONLY, CAN THESE MEN EFFECTUALLY PROTECT THE TREASURY."

What becomes, then, of the Mayor's plea that the audit of the Board of Supervisors is "final, and is not one of those acts which a Mayor could veto," and that the warrants we have published "were signed and countersigned *as simply ministerial acts*?"

We say that the Mayor and Controller cannot escape from their share of responsibility for these fraudulent warrants. Any decent body of citizens can bring them to account in a Court of law, and *now is the time to do it.*

Let us now recapitulate a little. Presently we may give HALL & CONNOLLY a fresh series of their own figures to ponder over.

We have seen what a good thing it is to be appointed furniture-dealer, or carpenter, or plasterer, or plumber, under the City authorities. We have seen that the money paid, or alleged to have been paid, for carpets in the new Court-house and armories, would have purchased 122,222 square yards at $4 50 a yard. If of the usual width per yard, this carpet would cover 366,666 feet, or about seventy miles—in other words, it would go nearly from New-York to New-Haven; or half way to Albany, or four times from the Battery to Yonkers, or from Albany to Oswego.

But what carpets are there really in the Court-house? Only three floors of the new Court-house are occupied. On each floor 3,072 square yards are occupied as offices, making a total of 9,216 square yards. If covered with carpet at $5 per yard, the cost would be $46,080. One of the largest rooms, that occupied by the Bureau of Arrears of Taxes, has no covering whatever on its floor. The County Clerk's office, Sheriff's office, and office of the Surrogate, are not carpeted, but are covered with oil-cloth and matting, with the exception of the small private offices. Few of the other offices or court-rooms are carpeted throughout.

With regard to the carpenter work done to the new Court-house, for which such enormous sums have been paid, it must be remembered that the building is chiefly constructed of marble and iron—there is very little wood-work in it. Yet, if this wood-work cost so much, what must have been the expense of the iron and marble? Those materials do not enter into the accounts which we have laid before the public.

For chairs supplied to the *armories* only INGERSOLL was paid $170,729 60. If armory chairs cost $5 each, and if each chair was 2½ feet in depth, the money paid to INGERSOLL would have bought 34,145 chairs, and if placed in a straight row these chairs would have reached over 85,363 feet, or about 17 miles. If they cost $10 each they would make a line of 8½ miles, and even at $25 each they would stretch from the City Hall Park to Forty-second-street.

For cabinet work and furniture in the new Court-house and county offices the sum of **$2,817,469 19** was spent—or at least was signed away by Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY. An eminent upholsterer informs us, after making a careful estimate, that he would furnish the new Court-house magnificently for $600,000, and make a handsome profit on the transaction.

Look at this charge in another way. What could be done with the $2,817,469 19 in furnishing private houses? Allowing $10,000 per house, it would furnish, thoroughly, nearly three hundred houses on Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Thirtieth-street, on both sides of the street. The same amount would put two parlor suites at $250 each, and three bedroom suites at $200 each, into every house on Broadway from the Battery to the upper end, on both sides, and enough would be left to furnish in the same way every house on Third-avenue from Bowery to Seventieth-street, on both sides.

It is only by testing the figures in this way that the prodigious frauds necessarily involved in the warrants we have published, can be brought home to the minds of persons little accustomed to deal with accounts.

Who received the money represented in the warrants we have published? Here is a letter from one man which is pertinent to that inquiry. In the accounts of ANDREW J. GARVEY which we reproduced on Monday, there were two warrants made out in the name of R. J. HENNESSEY for $62,483 18. Who and where is this Mr. HENNESSEY? Will he come forward? Has he any other representative in the flesh than JOHN R. HENNESSEY, who signs the following letter?

EIGHT HOUR HALL,
No. 123 Fourth-avenue,
July 25, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed in your edition of this morning a bill which ANDREW J. GARVEY presented to the Controller of this City, and in which appears the name of R. J. HENNESSY as drawing $62,483 18, and as the initials of the Christian name are only reversed to make it answer to my name, I deem it a duty I owe my friends to publicly declare that I am not the lucky individual. My connection with Mr. G. was simply confined to my mechanical pursuits, and in no other capacity have I ever drawn, or caused to be drawn for me, one dollar. Nor have I ever, directly or indirectly, signed my name to any bill or warrant to receive money, other than my wages as a working man, and I defy Mr. GARVEY to prove to the contrary. Many of my friends, who are aware that I have been connected with Mr. GARVEY for many years, may look over the fact that my name is JOHN R. HENNESSEY, (not R. J. HENNESSY,) and to such I say, draw your own conclusions. My short career in public life has not been due, as many suppose, to Mr. GARVEY, but to my own untiring energy and, considerable deal, of popularity. On the contrary, when it was found that I could not be used to the advantage of certain parties, Mr. GARVEY used his influence against me, and for no other reason than that of being faithful to the working man, and my persistent efforts to forward the interest of our Catholic parochial school. As a matter of justice, I ask you to publish this letter, and oblige yours, &c.,

JOHN R. HENNESSEY.

We have given the tax-payers enough to digest for one day.

Is Public Spirit Alive or Dead?

This question, which has been so often asked with a defiant sneer by our municipal thieves, has all at once assumed for them a very grave significance. So long as their frauds remained a secret, and the books and accounts in which they were concealed were supposed to be securely guarded from the public, they were wont to ask "What are you going to do about it?" with an unconcerned and flippant air. But the facts and figures published by the TIMES during the past week have put a very different face upon the matter. They now ask in sober earnestness, "What *are* you going to do about it?" and they listen with fear and trembling for the response. The people everywhere are asking themselves the same question; it is not confined to this City or State, nor to any political party. Sober, thinking men of all political opinions, and in all parts of the country where our exposures have reached, are watching to see what the citizens and tax-payers of New-York are going to do about it.

That something will be done, and that speedily, we have the best assurance. Various modes of action have been suggested, one of which, and a very effectual one, is that the tax-payers of the City should combine together and refuse to pay any more municipal taxes until a thorough investigation is had into the Controller's accounts for the last three years, and a full and true exposition of the present condition of the City's finances is made public. As a preliminary step to this, or any other action that may be thought advisable, it is generally agreed that there should be a public meeting called of the leading merchants and bankers of the City, to take into consideration the frauds and robberies of our Municipal rulers, and to devise means to effectually prevent their repetition in future, as well as to punish those who have perpetrated them in the past. At this meeting a committee should be appointed, of not less than twenty-five leading citizens and tax-payers, without distinction of party, who should demand, and enforce by law if necessary, the privilege of a full examination of the Controller's books, with the aid of experienced accountants. The results of their examination should be published to the world, showing all the moneys paid out during CONNOLLY'S term of office, when paid, to whom paid, and what for, together with actual value of work done or service rendered the City in return for the moneys so paid. There should also be a thorough examination and exposure of the "pay-roll" of the City and county, with its myriads of useless offices and sinecures. This "pay-roll" has been kept even more carefully guarded than the Controller's books, and its publication would be quite as startling to the community as anything that has yet appeared.

After all the facts shall have been laid before the public by the Committee, it will then be in order for the people to adopt such measures as they shall deem expedient. The Tammany Ring will, by that time, have few defenders in either party; on the contrary, every respectable man in the community will be ready to take a hand in bringing them to justice. For, however incredible and startling have been the exposures which we have made during the past week, we repeat, what we have said before, that we have barely made an opening in the mine of fraud and rascality that lies concealed in CONNOLLY'S office.

Proportional Representation.

One of the hardest battles of practical politics is that which has to be fought in favor of proportional representation. The politicians dread the adoption of any of the devices by which it is to be accomplished, and the majority of voters are either impressed with the idea that its operation is exceedingly hard to understand, or are perfectly indifferent about the evils it is designed to counteract. It is even assailed on theoretical grounds by men who are capable of understanding the anomalies of the existing system under which the tyranny of majorities have caused so many gross abuses. To this latter class belongs Mr. EDWARD STANWOOD, a contributor to the last number of the *North American Review*. The objections urged by this critic against cumulative voting—generally considered the simplest form of securing minority representation—were substantially repeated in a debate in the British House of Commons on July 13. As they were there subjected to the test of comparison with actual results, we have a ready means of ascertaining what is their practical value. In Mr. STANWOOD'S article, reference was made to the trial which cumulative voting had received in the elections for the English school boards under the new Education act. Special reference was made to the case of Birmingham, in which two-thirds of the voters succeeded in electing only two-fifths of the board, and were thereby deprived of their legitimate proportion of representatives. Mr. DIXON, one of the Radical members for Birmingham, acting under the pressure of the aggrieved majority, introduced a bill to amend the Education act, by striking out the provision for election by cumulative voting.

Stripped of a little special pleading, Mr. DIXON'S account of the Birmingham experiment was substantially as follows: Broadly speaking, there were two parties in the contest for the election of fifteen representatives to the School Board. One was the unsectarian party, represented by the "League," and claiming to command 22,500 votes; the other was the denominational party, represented by the "Union," and counting upon a little over 9,000 votes. These parties were thus divided in the proportion of five to two, and the minority leaders accordingly proposed that the "League" should nominate ten members, leaving the other five as the proportional share of the Union. It is to be noted that outside of these two great parties there were the Roman Catholics and the Wesleyans, who were to be left to shift for themselves. The League was, however, determined to exercise its power as a majority just as if there had been no cumulative voting privilege in existence at all. They accordingly put in nomination a full ticket of fifteen candidates, expecting in some way, best known to themselves, to return the entire Board. Their opponents, not to be behindhand, nominated eight candidates, thus rather outdoing the League in claiming an excess of representation. As it happened, the unsectarian party had overestimated the strength of their supporters, while the denominationalists had placed theirs under the mark. Instead of 22,500 votes, the former party polled only 15,000; while instead of 9,000, the latter polled 10,000, and the Roman Catholics, of whom no account had been made, polled 3,000. It will be observed that these figures would leave the fifteen members to be distributed as follows: Eight to the League, five to the Union, and two to the Roman Catholics. Instead of this, however, the loose reckoning and excessive greed among the League party left them with only six members, while their opponents, from superiority of tactics and party discipline, returned eight, leaving one to the Roman Catholics.

It would be useless to pretend that a result like this fulfills all the requirements of proportional representation. That a third of a constituency should have as much power as if it were more than a half, is as obvious an anomaly as that the half should be reduced to the status of a third. On the other hand, under the existing system, the fifteen thousand voters of the League could have carried their fifteen candidates into office, leaving the minority of thirteen thousand entirely without representation. This would evidently be a grosser perversion of an electoral system than anything which is possible under the régime of cumulative voting. It was found that the League party had carried out their grasping policy with perfect consistency. Their voters had acted so well under orders that their fifteen candidates were found to have run pretty closely together, showing that most of the votes had been equally distributed. The Union supporters having fifteen votes to distribute among eight candidates, generally gave two each to seven out of the lot, and it was left to the voter to determine which of the candidates should be selected for the single vote. The malcontent majority have, therefore, themselves, and not the system, to blame for their defeat, and are fairly open to the charge of having "acted like the boy in the fable who was told to take a handful of dates out of a narrow-necked jar, and grasped such a fist-full that he could not get it through."

Another charge against the cumulative system is that it involves a waste of voting power. In reply to this, it was stated in the debate referred to, that at Manchester, where fifteen members were to be elected out of forty-four nominees, the successful candidates received 330,000 out of 399,000 votes, while at Sheffield, with fifty-four candidates, the successful fifteen polled two-thirds of all the votes recorded, and in the metropolitan districts results somewhat similar were attained. Another telling argument used in favor of the minority system was, that the compulsory attendance at school, which had been decreed by many of the School Boards of the large cities, would have had no chance of being submitted to if the representation of religious and political minorities had not been duly provided for. Altogether the friends of cumulative voting completely disposed of Mr. DIXON and his objections, and the bill he had introduced was withdrawn without a division.

New Fashions for Men.

In some of the humorous prophesies with regard to the future relations of the sexes, men and women are depicted as changing places, doing each other's work and wearing each other's clothes. The latter phenomenon is one that we have seen half realized for many years by those resolute and enterprising women who followed in the footsteps of Mrs. BLOOMER, and boldly wrested from man his most distinctive garment. But hitherto the borrowing of raiment has been altogether on one side. Men have hitherto shown no disposition to invade the sacred province of feminine millinery.

But if the good people of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, can exert any influence on the fashions, there will shortly be no distinction in this regard at all. The men of that progressive place have discovered that skirts are a much more comfortable working-dress than pantaloons, and accordingly they wear them in the fields. They justify their action, too, by scriptural precedent, and by various arguments of health and comfort, and they look forward to a time when men and women, "without reference to an old and foolish custom," will wear what clothes they please. We shall soon cease to be surprised at anything from that topsy-turvy land, where witches and ghosts still hold high carnival and pantaloons and petticoats have changed their sex. And now that Paris has abdicated the throne of fashion, who knows but that Mount Pleasant may usurp it? The new theory of masculine dress is, after all, only a return to the first principles of civilized humanity, which universally begins life in skirts, without regard to sex.

Hilton's Arithmetic.

Mr. HENRY HILTON, the President of the Viaduct Railroad, affords the public a sample of the way the accounts of that Ring "job" are to be kept, in his report to the Executive Committee, published in the "Ring" papers yesterday. In trying to figure out the income that the stockholders are to realize from the enterprise when it gets in operation, he makes the gross annual receipts from fares, freight, &c., to be $9,500,000. From this sum he deducts for maintenance and running expenses *fifty per cent.*, leaving a balance, according to his arithmetic, of $5,250,000—a mistake of only a paltry half a million of dollars. That the error is not a typographical or clerical one is evident from the fact that it is the same in all the papers that published the report, and that the subsequent calculations in the report about "interest at seven per cent." are based on the erroneous figures as published. If one year's association with the "Ring" has made it impossible for Mr. HILTON to add and subtract figures correctly, what will be his condition by the time the Viaduct Railroad is finished?

The Demand for the Controller's Books.

The New-York City Council of Political Reform is a body composed of not less than fifty of our best and most prominent citizens and tax-payers. Their object is to purify the administration of the City, to discover corruption, if it exists, and to reform abuses. They formed themselves into an organization when NATHANIEL SANDS carried his Citizens' Association over to TWEED and SWEENY, and made it the shield of HALL and CONNOLLY.

Last Spring, the Council of Political Reform addressed to Controller CONNOLLY, through one of their members, Ex-Judge GEORGE C. BARRETT a respectful official letter, requesting permission of the Controller to examine the books of the City's accounts, in the presence of the Controller or of any person he might appoint.

To this letter Mr. CONNOLLY made a verbal reply, that he would see about it and answer in a few days. But he has never answered it.

This is not the only request made of the Controller for a sight of his accounts; but it is one of a number, and we quote it here, because it shows that all access to those books was refused, even when a body of citizens requested to see them. Here, then, is a direct proof that the Mayor departed from the truth when he asserted that no citizens had ever requested to see the books.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Mayor has stated, among other things which he knows to be untrue, that the "Corporation has no paper" in this City. If the public had no previous information on this subject to guide them, they might form a safe opinion about it by watching the course of the other daily papers in regard to the accounts we are now publishing. The *Herald*—of which paper Mayor HALL boasts that he is practically editor—prints all the Mayor's rigmaroles, but has not republished a line of our articles, or of the accounts we have copied from the Controller's books. The *World*—well, it makes no difference to any one what that does. The *Express* prints Mayor HALL'S statements, but carefully avoids touching ours. So it is with most of the other papers, and yet, while the Press is thus dishonestly doing the dirtiest work of HALL and his colleagues, the Mayor complains that "the Corporation has no journal." Is it not a very hard case?

Senator FENTON'S address to his friends at Niagara, yesterday evening, was rather vague and wary in its declarations to have much practical effect in the factious elements of the party. Making allowance, however, for sundry notable omissions in the speech, every Republican must applaud the call" to act with magnanimity and generous regard for each other and for all," so that all minor considerations may be subordinated to the contest on which the party enters under the brightest auspices. Senator FENTON disclaims all thought of favoring any course inimical to the ultimate success of the same national policy which has so glorious a record in the past, and which he hopes to see perpetuated in the future. It remains for the Senator so to interpret these professions by action, that there shall be no possibility of misunderstanding their purport.

A non-resident property-owner has at last been found who is bold enough to commence an action for redress in the United States Circuit Court because the City has refused to pay him the award allowed him by the defunct Board of Commissioners for "widening and straightening Broadway." The notice of the suit, which is intended to be a test one, was served on the Corporation Counsel yesterday, and it is understood that similar action on the part of several other property-holders who got awards for their real estate, is dependent on the result of this case.

In our local columns today will be noticed an allusion to a voyage about to be made across the Atlantic by a Capt. SMITH, accompanied by a boy, on a raft some dozen feet square. This is, we believe, by no means so silly a venture as of the *City of Ragusa*, Capt. SMITH'S raft, it is claimed, will carry all that can crowd on it; is floated by rubber cylinders, and when these are uninflated can be stowed in small space. It is a genuine life-saving contrivance, the value of which its inventor proposes to prove by going across the ocean upon it.

Some of the Communists who were driven from France have issued the prospectus of an "organ" in Switzerland. It is to be cosmopolitan; its name is to be *Le Republique Universelle*; former editors of the Paris Red journals, the *Rappel*, the *Mot d'Ordre*, &c., are to edit it, and it is going to advocate: "Individual liberty, which the federative republic alone can guarantee; equality of means of action for all the members of the social collectivity, without which liberty would be but a name, and the enfranchisement of oppressed peoples." All this is conditional on a thousand Frenchmen sending to these disinterested patriots a dollar each as a monthly subscription. As there is not a ghost of a chance of *Le Republique Universelle* ever being allowed to enter France, the prospectus is a species of grandiloquent begging.

Another of the horrible scenes, which are so frequently occasioned at executions by the bungling of inexperienced Sheriffs, took place a few days ago in Virginia during the hanging of RICHARD MCGIFFIN for the murder of a constable. After entertaining the crowd for some time with the always acceptable speech of the dying felon, the trap was finally sprung, but the rope proved unequal to the weight, and, having given way in the centre, threw the wretched man to the ground, as the local chronicler expresses it, "like a lump of lead." A new rope was procured, but this time the knot was not properly adjusted, and the neck of the culprit not having been broken, there was a convulsive struggle, which lasted for several minutes, to the disgust of every person present. The frequency of such incidents prompts the inquiry whether it would not be better to adopt the customs of other countries, and provide properly-qualified executioners in the different States?

In order to illustrate the native superiority of whites over Chinese, the Amador County miners, in California, have emphasized a re-renewal of their strike by murdering a Mr. HATCH, the book-keeper of the Amador Mine. The military, which has already served one pretty active term, is to be sent back to preserve order. It is not singular that in communities of such high-spirited and emaciated men as these miners, the influx of inebriating Chinese is regarded with such gloss horror that both political parties combine to oppose it.

Why did the soldiers vote so generally for GAMBETTA is the puzzle in the latest French journals. *L' Opinion Nationale* suggests a number of plausible reasons. Among them are the lingering regard by the soldiers for the "war à *outrance*" policy of GAMBETTA, the discontent with the War Department for changes recently made, and the natural reaction against the irksome discipline for which the Government is inevitably held responsible. The *Opinion* thinks it is a mistake to take the soldiers' votes separately in the barracks, which is unquestionably true. It is a mistake in France today to do anything to give the soldier an additional impression of the importance of the army, and especially of its political importance.

A German View of Tammany.

The following is from the American correspondent of the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the ablest and one of the most influential German papers, whose correspondents are selected with great care:

"The Democratic Party of the country has its head-quarters in New-York, from whence the political wires of the party are pulled. At its head stands a clique whose leaders, TWEED and SWEENY, are notorious demagogues in New-York, and which, under the shelter of Gov. HOFFMAN, has politically corrupted not only the City but the State. The Democratic Party is the City and County of New-York is, in fact, a pure mobocracy, (Pöbelherrschaft.) Its political triumphs have been constantly gained through fraudulent majorities, and it has in this way forced its supremacy on the City and State. Through corruption and fraud their chiefs have come into the possession of such wealth that it employs as its paid tools on the occasion of elections the lowest dregs of the population, especially a great number of Irish. The better classes, especially the numerous merchants in New-York, are finally aroused from their political lethargy, through the pressure of taxation, and are determined to put an end to the morally and politically lawless rash rule."

Visits to the New Court-House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having some idle time on my hands, I took the liberty, this morning, to visit the new Court-house, which you have lately made famous.

New-Yorkers are such busy people, that I suppose not a great many, except politicians and the lawyers who practice in the City Courts, have seen the inside of this costly piece of their property; and I can tell them that a shabbier place they could not well find, unless they should visit the old City Hall, which seems to me dirtier, and more dilapidated than even the new Court-House.

The new Court-house has, according to my own counting, 136 good-sized windows and twelve small ones. According to the accounts you have printed, Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY have paid for curtains, shades and cornices for these 136 windows, $108,021 10. The twelve small windows have neither curtain, shade, nor cornice. They may, therefore, be left out of the account; and it thus appears that the citizens, tax-payers, of New-York have paid nearly $800 for each window of the new Court-house to furnish it with curtains, shades and cornices.

This, to use Mayor HALL'S pretty phrase, is a large sum, and possibly extravagant. But the bigness of the sum did not surprise me nearly so much as this fact, that, so far as I could ascertain—and my examination included almost every room in the building—there is not a single curtain on any of the 136 windows.

The windows of the new Court-house have shades, common linen shades, working on rollers; shades which, with all their fixtures complete, could hardly have cost more than $6 each; but suppose they cost $10 each, that would make $1,360; whereas the accounts you have published pretend that they cost over $108,000.

When I had studied the curtainless windows sufficiently, I turned, naturally, to the walls. In Mr. ANDREW J. GARVEY'S little account, which you printed on Monday, there are dozens of entries of "repairs." About these I can tell you nothing, except that he seems to have done his repairing in such a manner as to necessitate more; for the walls are in a disgraceful condition. They are not only dirty, but in the lower halls and elsewhere pieces of the plastering have peeled off, leaving ugly blotches, which give the famous new Court-house the appearance of a dilapidated and neglected ruin.

But from Mr. GARVEY'S account, as you printed it, I took down eight items, which were distinctly for "plastering," supposed to have been done in the new Court-house. These eight items, which were you say, audited and paid to Mr. GARVEY by Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY, amount to the sum of $368,660 25. Now, you can imagine, perhaps, my amazement, when I discovered that there is really, considering the style of the building, very little plastering in the New Court-house. The interior consists largely of iron. I think I could find you a good many plasterers in town, who would gladly do all the plastering in the New Court-house for $20,000. But the tax-payers of New-York were obliged, by Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY, to pay for this work more than $368,000, to say nothing of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of "repairs."

Moreover, as I have told you, the plastering is of the commonest description. The walls are a disgrace to the City. The work has been so poorly done that, if it is to be taken as a specimen of Mr. GARVEY'S workmanship, I would not hire him to plaster a hen-house for me.

When I had done with the plastering I began to look at the furniture of the rooms. Here I naturally thought I should see something fine. Many insurance offices and banks are nowadays furnished with great magnificence, and I have read that even Mr. TWEED'S stable is a marvel of fine wood and costly furniture.

Well, I assure you the new Court-house is very plainly furnished. The wood-work is of black-walnut, true, but it is all common in style, a little shabby. If it had been of oak or some high-colored wood, the rooms would have been less gloomy. It is not easy for one to guess at the actual value of this furniture, but it consists largely of common black-walnut chairs, and seventy-five thousand dollars would be an extravagant estimate of the real value of all the furniture in the new Court-house.

But you say that $1,476,908 were paid to one firm by Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY. I should say they had paid at least $1,400,000 too much.

To look through this new Court-house, a stranger to your recent revelations would believe that the County authorities were the most economical, or, indeed, the most miserly of men. Everything in the building is common, and ought to be cheap. It has been "scrimped," to use a builder's phrase, in every detail.

The City Hall Park and its buildings are by no means exhausted in this little account of the new Court-house. I must defer to another day some account also of the old City Hall, and of some of its surroundings. But I advise every citizen whose taxes have been raised to meet the furniture, curtain and plastering bills of the new Court-house, to go and look at it with his own eyes.

Yours truly, CHARLES NORDHOFF.

THE BALLOT.

What a German Radical Thinks of the Views of Karl Blind.

KARL BLIND, writing on the ballot in the German papers, declares his preference for an open vote in principle. "It is conducive," he says, "to a healthy political life that each person, who, by his participation in an election, endeavors to help in governing the State, should openly acknowledge his political color. The elector confers a mandate on the representative. Why, then, should the representative, who, on his part, stands in the light of publicity, and has to give an open vote in Parliament, not know who has conferred the mandate upon him—not know who is his friend and who is his foe? The electors watch the activity of their representative. Is it right that the representative may be taken sharply to account by men who, from the outset, have been his and his party's bitter enemies, and who have done everything in their power to bring about his and his party's defeat? And is not, during decisive political struggles, the secret ballot vote liable to the production of dangerous surprises? Does not experience show in France and partly even in America, that the grossest deceptions are possible with the ballot, and that such deceptions occur only too frequently?" Intimidation and bribery, the base of open voting—KARL BLIND says—ought to be combated by efficient party action. In the course of his remarks he quotes Mr. JOHN STUART MILL as a Radical who prefers the open vote to the ballot. However, the same writer adds, there may be circumstances in which, for the time being, the ballot will prove the best protection for the free exercise of the rights of certain classes, of the electoral right. He was surprised to see that a man whose head had come in contact with bricks during an election, who had to run for life over the roofs like a cat, and who had to pay ten guineas, in the shape of electoral expenses, to a single elector for a new set of teeth, should at last feel some inclination toward the ballot.

THE TIMES EXPOSURES.

The Voice of an Independent Press.

Universal Condemnation of Tammany Thieves.

The Opinions of Journals Unbought by the Ring.

From the Columbia Republican.

The exposures of the swindling operations of the select Tammany Ring of New-York, which are being made through the columns of the TIMES, of that City, are of no ordinary nature. The figures are taken from the books of the Controller, and the evidence which those figures furnish is of such a character that no intelligent person who examines it can for a moment doubt that the art of swindling has been brought to perfection by the Ring, or that, in reference to such matters, they long ago adopted the policy of "no retailing done in this establishment."

Cincinnati Commercial.

The apologists and pensioners of the New-York Ring should meet the issue so squarely presented. Who don't know, when there is paid $941,453 86 for keeping the old armories in repair less than one year, that more than half a million dollars have been stolen? The only question is who stole the money.

Poughkeepsie Eagle.

What do honest Democrats think of these matters, and do they indorse the robbers in New-York? Time will tell.

Philadelphia Day.

In view of the direct charges of theft preferred by the TIMES against HALL and CONNOLLY, letters about "motives" do not appear to be in order.

Philadelphia Press.

The TIMES continues to print transcripts from Controller CONNOLLY's books, every item of which is enough to convict the auditing officers of criminal extravagance, and forever silence those carping journals and speakers who, driven to extremity for complaint against the Republican Party, charge it with a want of economy. Taken together and closely scrutinized as to date, service performed, and parties to whom paid, these entries make up a record that is absolutely damning, and after these unanswerable exposures of the TIMES, our faith in the efficiency and perpetuity of popular government will be seriously shaken if criminal proceedings are not speedily instituted against the principal officers inculpated.

Albany Morning Express.

The TIMES is doing a good work, and one which we trust the people will appreciate. Single-handed and alone it has attacked the Ring, with its immense power and patronage, and although those who compose the Ring were at first disposed to try and laugh the matter down without saying anything in their own defense, it is evident that they are becoming thoroughly alarmed at the persistency of the attacks made by the TIMES, and by the accuracy and particularity of its figures. The tax-payers of New-York are a long-suffering and patient body of people, but these recent exposures are beginning to excite even them.

Buffalo Commercial.

Hitherto it has been alleged, by the few journals that have attempted to say something for the accused, that the TIMES was not explicit enough its allegations. That cannot be said of the present statement.

Worcester (Mass.) Evening Gazette.

The worst feature in the case is that the honest voters in the City understand very well that they are cheated, but are too indifferent to politics to rebel. The result—and this is what makes the subject worth talking about, at this distance, and lamenting over—is that, in the City of New-York, republican institutions are a failure, and a discriminating despotism, like that exercised by LOUIS NAPOLEON over Paris, would be, in many respects, better for the citizens. TWEED and a few political nabobs live in palaces, surrounded by every luxury. TWEED's stable is finer than the dwellings of some of the German Princes. It would be an honester way to make TWEED a King, and pay him tribute, and have the name of supporting a royal family as well as the reality.

Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

Why the Tammany chieftains were so anxious to secure a law which should place the New-York Press at the mercy of the Tammany Judges, appears now with perfect clearness. The NEW-YORK TIMES, which has all along been attacking the corruptionists of the Ring which rules New-York with imperial sway, with a boldness worthy of all praise, has at last, in some way, obtained access to the books in the office of Controller CONNOLLY, heretofore carefully guarded from inspection. From these official accounts, the TIMES has secured the facts and figures which disclose in detail the wholesale plundering to which the tax-payers of the City and County of New-York are subjected by their Democratic rulers.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Daily Standard.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is doing splendid service by exposing the enormous thefts of the Tammany Ring, with the days and dates when the money has been taken from the treasury, and the names of the persons to whom it was paid. The TIMES must have found some honest clerk in the Controller's office, who has copied from the books of that official these astounding figures. We commend these articles in the TIMES to universal attention. New-York ought to be ashamed to tolerate such thieves another day within its borders, and the Democratic Party should avoid the suicidal course of acknowledging TWEED, HALL, HOFFMAN, SWEENY & Co. as members of their party, and they ought to have sense enough to stop praising these men, whose acknowledged connection with the Democratic Party will surely drag it down to greater contempt and deeper ruin than any other cause now operating against it.

Boston Evening Transcript.

Tammany Hall, as a power in the country, never before received such blows as the NEW-YORK TIMES is striking with each daily issue. The TIMES is not ambiguous in its statements. It singles out by name the prominent upholders of Tammany, and charges them with fraud and corruption to an extent which should make the voters of the worst portion of New-York blush for their rulers. There is no mincing epithets or lack of directness in the charges. Mayor HALL, Controller CONNOLLY, and TWEED's confidential partner are accused of crimes that should secure them speedy lodgment in the nearest penal institution; and what is more important, figures are published, which, if correct, establish the truth of the allegations. The disclosures appear to have paralyzed the accused. They never expected that the books, wherein the record of these fraudulent transactions is kept, would meet the public eye. They never dreamed of being confronted with such proofs of malversation in office; testimony sufficient to drive an honest official, who still retained some little regard for integrity of character, stark mad. They supposed the contents of the books would remain a secret with those involved in the criminality there described. But it happens that notes were taken of the various entries therein, which came into the possession of the conductors of the TIMES, who are doing a great service to the citizens of New-York and the country at large in the exposure of such wholesale rascality and disgraceful breach of trust. The effect of the revelation will be to open the eyes of tax-payers in New-York to a wider extent than they have been opened heretofore. Throughout the Union it will render Tammany a thing abhorred, causing it to be regarded as an organization to be avoided as a pest. Democrats opposed to Tammany will use the exposure to annihilate its influence in the party upon which it is foisted, like the "Old Man of the Sea" upon Sinbad. Hartford Conventionism will be a popular motto by the side of the ism bearing the impress of the Tammany Ring. Tammany's touch hereafter will be political death. To destroy a Presidential candidate it will be only necessary to say that he is the favorite of Mayor HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED & Co.

Binghampton Daily Republican.

The Mayor's paper intimates that the TIMES has made use of a suborned clerk in getting its figures—which is, if anything, an admission that the figures are correct. The Mayor, going into the discussion, makes no denial of the accuracy of the statements of the TIMES.

Schenectady Union.

No other political organization that has ever existed in this country has been able to control such vast and unrestricted means of plundering this community for the enrichment of its favored leaders, as the Tammany Hall secret Society has for years controlled, and still continues to control. Lately the subject has received the direct and energetic attention of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and to the columns of that journal the public is indebted for a fearless and particular exposure of some of the enormities perpetrated by the Tammany Ring.

Pittsburg Daily Commercial.

Whatever differences of opinion may be honestly entertained respecting the merits of the Republican and Democratic parties, their policies, purposes and methods of operation, but one conclusion can be reached regarding the damning exposure which the NEW-YORK TIMES is now making of the unscrupulous Ring that has so long misgoverned that metropolis. By some means, at present only known to itself, that journal has procured a literal transcript of the books of Controller CONNOLLY, and is now engaged in presenting the accounts to the public.

Portland Press.

The TIMES does not wish to consider the question of these frauds as a party one, but the country will bear in mind the fact that the Tammany chiefs propose to extend their system to the nation; and its leaders, today, constitute the only powerful organization in the East if not in the whole country.

New-Bedford Mercury.

The friends of the Mayor, in his defense, assert that these published accounts have been furnished by a clerk discharged from the Controller's office for dishonesty, and that the accused deny the charges of fraud as "false in substance as they are scandalous in form." If they are so, the Mayor can easily prove his innocence by making the accounts public, and showing at a glance that there is neither error nor fraud in them. The result of the accusation is awaited with interest by the whole community. The pen will be proved to be mightier than the sword if it can thus put to rout the "Ring" of New-York City.

Syracuse Journal.

The accusation at the bar of public opinion against the New-York authorities is for the practice of gross criminality; and it is accompanied by a bill of items, which appears to make the charge perfect. These officials refuse to allow the public accounts to be examined; they station armed men to prevent their being investigated; and deny to the people the right, which is undeniably theirs, of ascertaining for themselves how the accounts stand. But there can be no successful dodging. The stupendous robberies of the Tammany Ring have at last met with exposure; and the guilty officials, pursued by an outraged and aroused public, will eventually be driven from the stations they abuse and dishonor.

Auburn Daily Advertiser.

The people will want some better evidence than a mere general denial, under the old equity form of animus (which was purposely so framed as to allow a party to swear to his answer whether he had a defence or not,) which is all the proof with which HALL and CONNOLLY have yet met the grave charge.

Buffalo Express.

We are no longer left to indefinite charges and loose denunciation in the matter of the corruption of the City Government. The TIMES has made them so direct and specific that escape from them is evidently impossible.

Utica Herald.

The charges of thieving and false pretenses brought by the TIMES against CONNOLLY and HALL, and to prove which it copies from the Controller's book, has called out Mayor HALL, who replies in a lengthy card. He introduces letters to show that one of the proprietors of the TIMES has a selfish motive in thus attacking him and his associates in office. This is the refusal on their part to pay the TIMES' claim for advertising. He says all the frauds were under the old City régime, and that nothing of the kind can be shown under the new. HALL and CONNOLLY, the inference is, did very wicked things under the old reign, but they are saints under the new. This may satisfy Mayor HALL and his friends, but we think the people will demand arguments based on something else besides the bab motives of the witness and the assumed reformation of the criminals.

Troy Whig.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, of yesterday, continues to publish its extracts from the books of Controller CONNOLLY. There are just three men in the City of New-York who are damaged by the exposure of the TIMES more than HALL, CONNOLLY & CO. These three men are JOHN JACOB ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR, and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS. They certified last Winter that they had examined the books and accounts in the Controller's office, and certified that they were all right. Now, they either knew or they did not know the facts. If they knew, they certified to an untruth. If they did not know, they told an untruth, and deceived the public for the benefit of HALL, CONNOLLY & CO.

Can it be possible that they have been partners in the great swindle? It behooves them to clear their skirts. It is their duty to prosecute HALL and CONNOLLY.

Toledo Commercial.

The New-York *Tribune* seeks to impress Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY with the necessity they are under of calling upon the TIMES for proof in a Court of justice of the most damaging charges of corruption and plunder made by that paper against them. Will they respond?

Hartford Courant.

It looks as if the City of New-York might be aroused to a sense of the extent to which it is being plundered by its officials, by the exposure of the recent accounts of Mayor HALL and CONNOLLY in the NEW-YORK TIMES. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are drawn by lucky plasterers and carpenters for "repairs" to the Court-house which is not yet finished; and so reckless have the thieves become that they pay little attention to dates or endorsements. It has been a long time known that the Ring were carrying on this system of plunder, but this is the first time the scheme has been fully exposed. We have heard of bids put in by parties in this State to furnish city supplies for the Ring which were refused; the bidders were told to double their price and their bids would be accepted; they did this, and somebody in the Ring pocketed the advance. We should think it would not be difficult to get legal evidence of this practice.

Ibid.

The funny expression "he could tell a better story than that with his eyes shut and one hand tied behind him" has a new application in the case of Mayor OAKEY HALL's defense against the sharp attacks of the NEW-YORK TIMES on the question of fraud in the administration of the municipal finances. Mr. HALL virtually acknowledges that the alarming total of the sums supposed to have been expended on the new Court-house is twenty-five per cent. honest and seventy-five per cent. a fraud. That the TIMES is engaged in a worthy crusade, and that they have made their point, is beyond a doubt, and now it remains to be settled who is to blame. OAKEY HALL makes a very lame attempt to dodge responsibility, and even adds conviction to the truth of the TIMES' statements by his weak apology. These exposures will have a good effect in this State, for they will nerve our people to more than ever resist the attempts of Tammany to get a foothold here or gain power in the direction of Connecticut affairs.

Chicago Tribune.

One of the principal causes which OAKEY HALL pretended to assign for his cowardly action in the *émeute* was the alleged poverty of the armament of the militia. And yet one would naturally suppose there was money enough expended annually upon the armories by HALL and his fellows to keep the National Guard all right and tight in respect of arms. Very nearly a million of dollars were expended upon the armories of ten regiments—for repairs merely—during nine months of last year. It appears, from the work made by the military upon the crowd, on the 12th, that their guns were tolerably serviceable; but, then, if the Mayor had any fears on this point, he need have no trouble in determining where the money had gone which ought to have gone into rifles for the Guards.

Worcester Spy.

The TIMES of yesterday redeems one of its promises by publishing another instalment of the accounts, which it asserts are scrupulously exact copies from the Controller's books. The New-York *Leader*, Mayor HALL's organ, owned and edited by himself, and made very profitable by the City advertising, though its circulation is insignificant, affects to be indifferent to the attacks of the TIMES, rejects in behalf of Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY its challenge to a prosecution for libel, because that would only give to the scandal increased notoriety, and says that the TIMES is moved by revenge because these virtuous guardians of the City's wealth have resisted the allowance of an unjust demand which the TIMES has presented. His party cannot be satisfied with this lame defense; certainly the people who pay the taxes and are interested in their honest and economical expenditure, will not be content to be thus insulted and defied, as well as swindled. Popular government has not been a complete success in New-York; in some respects it has seemed a humiliating failure. But such rulers as the Tammany Ring furnishes afford some hope of vindicating the capacity of the people even in large cities to reject bad officials and choose better for it is impossible that the people should much longer endure the tyranny of an oligarchy so rapacious, so insolent, so subservient to the basest of the rabble, and so cynically indifferent to even the appearance of virtue.

Springfield Republican.

We can't help feeling a little sorry for HALL and CONNOLLY in their present plight. It must be a most disagreeable thing, after you have gone on prosperously so long that you lose all sense of danger, and say to your soul, "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many days! take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry," it must be disagreeable, we repeat, to wake up suddenly to the knowledge that the reckoning-day has come round, and that there is no escape for you. Yet this is the experience that has overtaken the New-York Mayor and Controller. Their rope has been a long one, but they have got to the end of it. The shifts which have proved all-sufficient before will not save them now, unless Republican virtue is quite extinct in New-York, and self-interest has lost its power as a motive of human action. They cannot fall back on their good reputation; they have none. They cannot throw themselves on the confidence or good will of the public; they have inspired neither one nor the other. They cannot remain silent, for that would be confession, and confession would be ruin. And their conduct during the last few days warrants us in thinking that they cannot speak to any purpose, and that they are themselves conscious of the hopelessness of attempting an exculpation. If that is so—if they really have nothing worth while to say for themselves, we do not envy them their emotions. If they have anything to say, they should say it quickly. The TIMES is in savage earnest. It is making out a terribly strong case against them, and public opinion, unlike confidence, is a plant of the quickest growth.

The *World* comes to the rescue, but it makes even a poorer fist of it than the *Leader*. It devotes half a column to the sins of Mr. GEORGE JONES. It is as gratified at Mayor HALL's announcement that the City accounts are to be printed, as though it did not know that any publication HALL & Co. may choose to put forth will not weigh a feather in influencing the verdict, so long as the books are kept from the people. It echoes Mr. HALL's admission that under the old order of things questionable claims were paid, and his excuse that the fault lay with the Supervisors. It makes a great clatter about the difference between the old régime and the new régime. This is very "thin" indeed. There is no question about régimes. The question is, whether two men, HALL and CONNOLLY by name, are thieves. They were in office under the "old" régime, and they hold office under the "new," with this difference, that their powers have been greatly increased. It is proved—in the absence of any satisfactory defense—that they are arrant knaves, and it will go near to be thought so shortly. The charge is that these two men stole and connived at the stealing of the public money in 1869 and 1870. It will not do to say that the new charter has been passed since then; that old things have passed away, and all things have become new. Messrs. HALL and CONNOLLY have not passed away, nor is there any evidence that they have been regenerated. If they stole two years ago, the presumption is that they are none too good to steal now. And even if they have repented and become honest, they are not fit men to be Mayor and Controller of New-York.

Waterbury American.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has in some mysterious way gained access to the account books of Controller CONNOLLY, and is giving to the public figures showing the most villainous rascality on the part of Mayor HALL, CONNOLLY, and other officials. The queer part of it is that the TIMES receives rather a cold shoulder from its contemporaries, even the *Tribune* publishing articles from Mayor HALL's paper charging that the TIMES is vexed because of the withdrawal of City patronage from its columns, as though this made any difference with the truth or falsity of the charges again these City officials. If half what the TIMES alleges is true, HALL and CONNOLLY should be sent to prison for the remainder of their lives. If it is untrue the proprietors of the paper should be made to suffer for libel. There are people in Waterbury who would say that the TIMES is very "personal" toward these gentlemen, as though a paper could ever speak of wrong-doing without being personal.

Newark Advertiser.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, in its battle with the Tammany Ring, has taken the just and prudent course of making its attacks absolutely personal—a policy rarely justifiable, but in this instance safer and stronger than any other; for it is unfair to charge that to party which belongs only to men who have abused the confidence of their supporters. The latter may have been, in part, themselves corrupted, but among them are many who, if the TIMES proves its charges, will feel as much aggrieved and as resolute to punish as any Republican.

It seems to us that Mayor HALL, in his reply in the *Leader* to the charges against him, has made himself the TIMES' best witness. In no sentence, and by no implication, does he intimate that the statements of expenditures published by the TIMES are in any way incorrect. If they were, his first impulse would be to say so and prove it. Any honest man, with a decent regard for his reputation, would have taken that course. Mayor HALL has full and official access to all the proofs. If it is possible to shake the figures presented by the TIMES the Ring will certainly do it, but HALL virtually confesses them to be correct, and his only reply is a smart and clever attack upon the motives of his opponent, a very weak and inconsequent method of defense.

It is simply impossible for the Ring to explain away these expenditures. Granted that work was actually done, the prices paid for it were fraudulent, and the conviction is inevitable that they were corrupt. This is further sustained by the fact that Controller CONNOLLY has neglected for years to make the reports required by law, or to permit the public to have any access to his accounts. The conclusion is that he dared not expose them. The further conclusion is that he and Mayor HALL, on whose signature these scandalous sums were paid, were *particeps criminis* throughout. It is not yet proved, possibly never can be, that they were the largest recipients of these ill-gotten gains. So far, it can only be held as proved that there has been a gigantic swindle committed with their complicity. If they were not partners they were fools, and they have never been accused of that in a financial sense.

Furthermore, it is a fair matter of inquiry as to how Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL have grown so suddenly and enormously rich. Mr. TWEED is said to be one of the largest real-estate owners in New-York, all acquired within a few years without any legitimate business to account for it. And then again the centralization of all the power of the City in the hands of these four men, by the act of the last Legislature, virtually deposing the Common Council, must have had the motive of concealment of past as well as the securing of future plunder. There is no getting away from it. When the four highest officials in a great City hide their accounts, and when finally they are ferreted out by some process unknown and made public, they do not deny the statement, but only whimper about the motive of its maker, we must believe the TIMES. It calls these men "thieves" and particularizes the thefts, and they do not deny the charge or the specification. Consequently they are thieves.

Pittsburg Gazette.

The *World* appears stunned by the developments of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and makes no effort to refute the charges of wholesale robbery against its friends, TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY, of the Tammany Ring.

New-Bedford Mercury.

We have nothing to do with the motives which influence the NEW-YORK TIMES to make its exposure of the Ring. The TIMES is not on trial. The Ring is under indictment, and it must plead. It cannot escape by charging the TIMES with malice, nor even by proving the Republican Administration to be corrupt.

Baltimore American.

MORE EXPOSURES.—The NEW-YORK TIMES, of yesterday, supplements its former exhibits of the raids of the Tammany Ring on the City Treasury by showing that in two years more than $2,300,000 were paid to A. J. GARVEY for repairs done in the Court-house, the money of course being distributed among the gang of plunderers. Mayor HALL now admits the truth of the TIMES figures, and alleges that all these accounts are now in process of being printed for the public use. It will strike most people as singular that they were secreted until the TIMES unearthed them, and that the Ring now make a virtue of the necessity of publishing them.

Troy Times.

The disclosures by the TIMES touch only specific and limited work; they do not cover the total field of Tammany operations by any means. If the Ring has tilled this one, which has been carefully examined, with such rapacity, their aggregate stealing in the whole sphere of their operations in the City must be stupendous. There is equal presumption that they have robbed to the same extent, wherever they could, in every other department of official misrule. They have not been slow to introduce the same methods at Albany in the transactions of the State Government. If the Republicans should gain the control of the Legislature so as to make a thorough scrutiny of the acts of the Democrats for the last two years possible, the people of the State may be shocked by the exhibit of similar thieving in the State Administration, though it is not so extended there yet as in the Municipal Government; it is, however, equally gross and indefensible. It is a matter worth the earnest consideration of every citizen, that the stolen money is used for two purposes, namely: to enrich the members of the Ring and to debauch the elections and the Legislature, so that the great Ring and the smaller ones which are intimately connected with it may flourish and successfully perform their mission of theft and corruption.

Ibid.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, which for months has been doing excellent work in exposing the frauds and corruption of Tammany, has at last discovered a rich vein to work in the books of the Controller's office, the accounts of which it is now engaged in publishing in full. The disclosures reveal the most astounding series of official frauds ever brought to light, and show that New-York has been robbed of millions on the pretext of carpenters', plasterers' and carpet-dealers' accounts. The publications have called out a response from Mayor HALL, but he does not seek to deny the accounts. He rather contents himself with abusing the TIMES and condemning its motives in making the publication.

The Staats Zeitung and the City Accounts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A friend of mine who reads your paper, showed me copies of Saturday and Monday last, in which were printed some of the most astounding revelations with regard to official corruption that I ever saw or heard of anywhere. I am a German Democrat, and my paper is the *Staats Zeitung*, but I have looked in vain through its columns for something satisfactory on this subject. To be sure the editor has alluded to the matter when driven to do so by the TIMES, but his reply was very lame and evasive. Now, if he dare, let him print your figures, and if they are not correct show them to be false. It is all very well for Mr. OTTENDORFER to build his blocks of brick houses with money made by Corporation advertising, but the people who support his paper insist upon the publication of all the news, and they must have it. If our rulers are thieves this German editor surely cannot be their friend and protector, and if they are not, let him correct the impression made by your figures. It is time that the *Staats Zeitung* understood that the Germans are too honest and intelligent as a body to be hoodwinked by any living man. They demand light upon this dark subject. Shall we have CONNOLLY's figures in OTTENDORFER's paper?

A GERMAN DEMOCRAT.

THE MAYOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Is the Signing of a Warrant by Him Merely a Ministerial Act?—Emphatic Opinion of the Supreme Court of This State to the Contrary—Mayor Hall Declared to Be "Faithless to His Trust and Unfit to Be Employed."

"The claims alluded to by the TIMES," says Mr. Mayor HALL in his remarkable card "To the Public," "are large, and they *may* have been exorbitant, but no responsibility for them rests with either the Controller or myself. They were all audited by the late (and what is known as the old) Board of Supervisors. * * * The warrants were then signed and countersigned as simply *ministerial acts*. * * * The Mayor and the Counsel to the Corporation are both of opinion (as I think every lawyer will be) that under the revised statutes the audit of the Board is final and is not one of those acts which a Mayor could veto."

Mayor HALL may be surprised to learn that every lawyer is *not* of the opinion of himself and his sagacious counsel in this matter, and that, unfortunately for him among the lawyers so disagreeing are the Bench of the Supreme Court who, in November, 1861, in the case of JOHN GREEN *vs.* FERNANDO WOOD, (then Mayor of the City of New-York,) laid down the law most explicitly on this very point.

JOHN GREEN having contracted with the City of New-York to remove dead horses, offal, &c., &c., from the streets and slaughter-houses of the City, for $1,000 a month, a warrant for the payment for the month of May, 1860, was drawn by the Controller, and presented to the Mayor for his signature. The Mayor held that the work called for by the contract had not been performed, and refused to countersign the warrant. A mandamus was finally ordered to compel the Mayor to countersign the warrant, and the case came before the General Term of the Supreme Court, on the appeal of the Mayor. GREEN's counsel took precisely the ground which is now taken by Mayor HALL, namely, that the account having been settled, audited and allowed by the City Government, it was the duty of the Mayor to sign the Controller's warrant on the treasury without assuming to pass upon the question whether the work called for by the contract had or had not been performed. The mandamus was denied.

"Why does the Legislature require a warrant on the treasury to be countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council?" asks Judge MULLIN—who delivered the opinion of the Court (Judges CLERKE and BARNARD concurring). "These officers," he continues, "have nothing to do with auditing or setting accounts or claims, so that they can thereby be informed of their justice or propriety. The object, however, must be as a *guard against fraud to secure the treasury against the negligence or dishonesty of those officers who are intrusted with the settlement of claims against the City.* If, however, the Mayor and clerk have, as is contended, no right to refuse to countersign the warrants of the Controller, how can they act as a guard against fraud on the treasury? If they have no discretion then they are bound to countersign every draft drawn in proper form. The accounts of the clerks in the Mayor's office, and in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, are required by law to be audited by some officer in the Finance Department. Now suppose a draft is presented to either of these officers in favor of one of his clerks for services which he knows the clerk has never rendered. Is he to countersign it? *Is he to close his eyes to the fraud, and become a participator in perfecting it?* Such a proposition, it seems to me, cannot be supported. If the object in requiring these officers to countersign was to prevent abuse, to protect the treasury from being plundered to pay unfounded or fraudulent claims, we must give effect to the intent by holding *the officers to be clothed with the right to refuse to countersign a warrant on the treasury drawn to pay a claim which they know to be dishonest or which they are not satisfied is an honest or legal one.* I understood the relator's counsel to admit that these officers were not bound to countersign a warrant which they knew to be drawn to pay a fraudulent claim, but he is of the opinion that that is the only case in which they are at liberty to refuse. Does it matter whether the claim is utterly unfounded or whether the amount allowed is grossly extravagant? *Either is fraudulent, and it is the duty of the Mayor and clerk to interfere and prevent its successful accomplishment as well in the one case as in the other.* It may be said that it is the right of the Mayor and clerk to refuse to countersign in the cases supposed, but that they have no such right when a claim has been audited and allowed by the proper officer and a warrant drawn therefor. In other words, that it is the duty of these officers to countersign in all cases except when they know the claim to be fraudulent in whole or in part. If these officers are to act as guardians of the treasury—if they are to protect so far as in them lies, the City from the payment of unfounded and dishonest claims—they must have the means of knowing whether the claim is one proper to be paid, and it is their duty to inform themselves in regard to it, and countersign or refuse, as they may deem proper after such investigation. In this way, and in this way only, can these men protect the treasury. It is said that to require these officers to investigate every claim, to pay which a warrant is drawn, and to permit them to suspend all payments until these investigations are made, is to block the wheels of Government and prevent all payments from the treasury. The first answer to this suggestion is, that if it is impossible for these officers conscientiously to discharge the duty of guarding the treasury, by countersigning warrants only for such claims as they are satisfied, after investigation, are just, the law which requires them to countersign should be repealed. *An officer who will countersign a warrant which he is not satisfied is right and just is faithless to his trust, and unfit to be employed.* But I apprehend the difficulties and delays which would attend an intelligent and conscientious discharge of the duty are more imaginary than real. I take it for granted that vouchers are required in support of every claim allowed against the City, and in all doubtful cases, or where the demand does not arise upon a contract providing for the payment of specific sums, the oath of the creditor is required as to the performance of the service or the furnishing of the property for which payment is sought. When the auditing officers are honest and capable men and the vouchers are properly prepared, there can be no great difficulty in satisfying a business man of the justice and propriety of the claim. If he is unreasonably captious and hypercritical, he should be removed. * * * * * In this case it is admitted that the labor for which the warrant in question was drawn to pay has never been performed. *Can it be possible that the Mayor is bound to countersign a warrant to pay for services which he knows has never been rendered? The proposition is so monstrous that I cannot entertain it for a moment.* If an officer, charged by the charter with the duty of exercising 'a constant supervision over the conduct of all subordinate officers,' may be compelled by Courts of justice to aid in drawing from the treasury of the City, moneys in payment of an unfounded or fraudulent claim, then I confess the Courts have become the most convenient and efficient instruments of outrage, oppression and robbery. The Counsel for the City yielded, as I understood him, the point that the Clerk of the Common Council acted ministerially merely in countersigning drafts, and that he had no discretion, but was bound to countersign. *I cannot assent to the proposition. Both the Clerk and Mayor are required to countersign, and both must be clothed with the power to refuse to aid in taking money from the Treasury, unless they are satisfied it is just and right to do so.*"

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Address of the Republican State Central Committee—Claims of the Two Parties on the People.

The Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania have issued an address to the people of that State, which, after referring to the past achievements of the party, proceeds as follows:

"Among the necessities growing out of the rebellion, the National Government found itself compelled to submit to the States for their ratification three amendments to the Constitution—one (known as the thirteenth) abolishing slavery; another (the fourteenth) securing the rights of citizens to the enfranchised slaves, and prohibiting the repudiation of any part of the National debt, or the payment of any part of the rebel debt; and another (the fifteenth) prohibiting the States from excluding any one from the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. These three amendments having all been duly ratified in the method pointed out by the Constitution, are now a component part of that instrument. Their adoption stands as the grandest peaceful achievement of ancient or modern times. No party ever before undertook so great a task; and its accomplishment, in so short a space of time, is a work in which the Republican Party may well feel proud. To secure the complete protection of these emancipated and enfranchised people is now one of the unquestioned duties of the nation; and no party is so fit to be intrusted with that duty as the party which has done the preliminary work. The party which has hitherto continuously resisted the policy thus established, is not the one, now, to carry it out. During the war for suppressing the rebellion, and in carrying out the great measures which have necessarily flowed from it, the Democratic Party has continuously been in the opposition. It opposed the adoption of stringent measures to put down the rebellion; the levying of troops to suppress it; the borrowing of money to pay the cost of the war; the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN; the adoption of all the amendments to the Constitution; the reconstruction measures by which the revolted States were brought back into the Union; and, generally, every measure necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, or to the successful restoration of peace. At present, too, it is opposed to the means necessary for raising revenue to pay the interest on the public debt and secure its steady reduction; is in favor of a semi-repudiation of that debt by paying it in a depreciated currency, if paid at all; is watching for an opportunity to annul the new amendments to the Constitution, and is generally committed to any line of policy which will remit the country to its condition prior to 1860. It may be urged here that the Democratic Party of this State, in the ninth resolution of the platform adopted by its late State Convention, has acquiesced in the adoption of the amendments of the Constitution we have referred to, and cannot now be charged with hostility to them. We answer that the acquiescence expressed in that resolution has not itself been acquiesced in by the rank and file of the party. Over one-third of the Convention voted strenuously against it, and the action of the Convention has since been repudiated by many leading men and journals of the party. Besides, whatever acquiescence has been given, has been given sullenly and not heartily—as a matter of policy, springing from party necessity, and not from a conviction of its propriety. Wherever a vote has been honestly given, or voice sincerely raised for this "new departure," it may very properly be regarded as an extorted confession that the Republican Party has all along been right in what the Democratic Party has steadily opposed; and this confessed, what need is there, or can there be, for the further existence of the Democratic Party?

When Gen. GRANT came into office, in 1869, he announced his determination to secure the honest and faithful collection of the revenue, the steady reduction of the public debt, and such an abatement in taxation as was consistent with this policy. In the space of little over two years this determination, faithfully adhered to, has resulted in paying off $230,000,000 of the public debt, and in the abolition of nearly all the taxes imposed under previous laws. In addition to this, he has, by his wise and firm foreign policy, succeeded in settling all our outstanding difficulties with Great Britain, in a manner alike honorable and advantageous to us as a people. The treaty, lately ratified by both nations, which removes all causes of quarrel, and establishes peace and amity between them, has commanded the admiration of the civilized world, and placed the United States in the foremost rank among the nations of the earth. This result is one of which every American may justly feel proud. To continue the Republican Party in power is to continue the policy begun, both in State and nation, of maintaining the public credit, paying off our debt, reducing taxation, settling international difficulties without bloodshed, and sustaining the great principles involved in the measure necessarily growing out of war. To restore the Democratic Party to power is to destroy the public debt, pave the way for repudiation, bring in the old tide of corruption, mismanagement and extravagance, and open up anew all the questions involved in the reconstruction of the Southern States, now settled upon an honorable basis. For present proof of this we refer to the consequences flowing from the accidental majority of the Democrats in the State Senate last Winter. To that fact we owe a session prolonged to the middle of May, at an extra cost of $100,000; the re-establishment of the forsaken policy of employing extra (and useless) officers in the legislative bodies and granting them extra pay; an Appropriation bill increased beyond all former bounds to the extent of half a million; the defeat of all measures for calling a Constitutional Convention at an early day to put an end to that curse of our State, special legislation; and, as if determined to show that this curse should not be removed by their aid, the enactment of the enormous number of 1,800 local bills. And this is but a tithe of what we should have had to endure had they had both Houses and the Governor on their side.

A still further proof of the unfitness of that party to be intrusted with power is to be found in the melancholy history of the late riots in New-York. In that City the Democrats have undisputed sway, and, through it, in the State. They had the power in their hands to prevent this riot and bloodshed, but they would not use it either at the right time or in the right way. Why? Because the party is possessed of no principle which can lead it to respect the rights of man, be they civil or religious. Its sole idea of rights is derived from the maxim that might makes right. This was clearly evinced on the Fifteenth Amendment, in which the Democratic leader in the State scouted the claim that there were any such things as human rights. The idea, he said, was a myth and a humbug. And this sentiment of the Democratic leader in Pennsylvania has been carried out to the letter in New-York. A few thousand men, in the exercise of their constitutional right to assemble together, inform the authorities of their purpose to parade the streets on a certain day. Another body of men, who always vote the Democratic ticket, and numbering many more thousands, notify the authorities that this parade must not be permitted, and that if it is they will attack it and disperse it, no matter at what cost of life or limb to the party attacked. The Democratic rulers of New-York at once decline to defend the few against the many in the exercise of their constitutional right; deny that there is any such right; yield to the defiance of the mob because it has might on its side, and, at the demand of that mob, forbid the peaceable and law-abiding citizens to assemble together, as the Constitution permits, or to exercise the rights which the law allows. It is true that at the last hour, when the public indignation had been aroused at this base abandonment of the civil rights of the people, the State authorities stepped in and permitted what the City authorities had previously forbidden; but the mob had already triumphed too far to yield peacefully to this sudden change, and the slaughter which followed is attributable solely to the official cowardice which first yielded to a mob it was afterward unable to control. It is plain, moreover, that the first act of prohibiting the parade was the legitimate outgrowth of the principles controlling the Democratic Party, that men have no inherent rights, and that might alone gives right. It brought into view the ferocious claws which, though afterward withdrawn, the furred foot could not wholly conceal. It was a clear indication of what we may expect throughout the country should the Democratic Party ever return to power. If our civil and religious rights are to be preserved in this country against the attacks of turbulent mobs and the demands of a wild fanaticism, they can be preserved only by the party based immovably on a deep regard for human rights, and constitutional guarantees; and in the light of these facts we appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to rally to the support of their imperilled constitutional franchises, and by the defeat of the Democratic Party, which has proven itself alike unwilling and unable to uphold them, teach it that the people will bear no yielding to mob violence nor tampering with their constitutional rights, and will never permit the surrender of the citadel they have erected at a bloody cost, sacred, now and forever, to civil and religious liberty.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

EZRA LUKENS, D. F. HOUSTON, P. M. LYTTLE, Secretaries.

The Rain-Storm—A Remarkably Cool Day.

The weather yesterday was most remarkable for this season of the year. July seemed to have been suddenly transformed into chilly November. The atmosphere was rendered quite cool by the north-east winds that prevailed all day, and the threatening clouds burst in big drops about 10¼ A. M. Light coats were then laid aside, and comfort was sought in thick clothing. The rain ceased for an hour or so and after that pattered ceaselessly, sometimes falling in floods, and it was frequently attended with strong and fitful gusts of wind. Everything and everybody was dull, no business was done that could be easily avoided, and people sat within doors, behind closed windows, and gazed listlessly at the uninviting prospect outside. Those who were forced into the street by duty or necessity, buttoned their coats tight, and pushed, with bent heads and wry faces, through the chilling rain, or huddled together with others in the damp street-cars, into many of which the rain leaked through the ventilators, or was blown in through the open doors. Barefooted children of both sexes, peddling papers and small wares, dragged themselves along the sidewalks, thoroughly drenched, and hawked their goods with hoarse voices. Everything and everybody was damp, from the morning paper to each particular article, before exposed to the atmosphere, that one received afterward. In consequence of nobody feeling dry, soda water, Ottawa beer and the innumerable Summer beverages, were in but little or no demand, and the venders of cooling drinks are of the opinion that many such days would force them to revolutionize their business. The day was not only exceptionally and wretchedly disagreeable, but was phenomenal. An evening paper gravely asserts that ice was seen on the sidewalk in the morning. This phenomena, we are inclined to believe, was created by some ice-cart that had had a portion of its freight left on the pavement in those parts of the City visited by the reporters of the enterprising journal that makes the statement. Closed doors and windows were found to be a necessity, regrets were expressed about closed fire-places, and beds that had been denuded of blankets were again supplied. Outdoors the City wore a funereal aspect, the parks and sidewalks were deserted, and weary New-Yorkers were lulled to sound slumber by moaning winds that sighed through the trees and around the houses.

A Soda Water Spring in California.

Of the newly discovered soda spring on Tule River, California, a correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "The McReivy soda spring was discovered over a year ago by a party consisting of BELKNAP and others, from Vandalia, who were looking for a pleasant retreat in the mountains to spend the Summer at. It is situated on the north side of the south fork of Tule River, and delivers about sixty gallons of soda water per hour. It bubbles up continuously, is as strong as almost any one would wish, and too strong for some until they let it remain in the cup a moment, and, I think, quite as good as artificial soda water, if sweetened with syrup, though most people prefer it without sweetening. It contains some iron, but not enough to spoil the taste. There are several other springs near by, some of which I think contain sulphur."

At SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House, can be found a very large variety of fine English Pen and Pocket Knives, Sporting and Scissor Knives, Razors and Scissors, (in cases or single,) and other cutlery and toilet articles. Also, the old G. Saunders' Tablet Razor Strop, wholesale and retail.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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Card.

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The official report of the Commissioners who superintended the first and second drawings of the Grand Diamond Gift Concerts, will be found in the hands of agents in all principal hotels, Delmonico's, 14th-st.; Thomas' Garden and Irving Hall. Third drawing on the evening of the 3d prox., at 7 o'clock. Third or fourth drawing will be final. Buy your tickets at once. Tickets, $6. J. L. ROBERTSON & CO., No. 678 Broadway, New-York.

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MARRIED.

McMASTER—FRASER.—At the bride's residence, at Newburg, N. Y., by Rev. E. W. Bliss, assisted by M. B. Anderson, LL. D., of Rochester, and Rev. William Stewart, A. M., of Toronto, Hon. WILLIAM McMASTER, Senator of Canada, to Mrs. SUSAN M. FRASER. No cards.

WESTON—LEWIS.—On Saturday, July 22, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Mr. WALTER WESTON to Miss JOSEPHINE B. LEWIS, daughter of John H. Lewis, Esq., all of Yonkers.

DIED.

BURROUGHS.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 25, inst., CHARLES F. BURROUGHS, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 310 Livingston-st., on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., without further invitation.

GLEUTHWORTH.—At Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, on Friday, June 30, of consumption, HAMILTON J. GLEUTHWORTH, son of the late James B. Gleuthworth, formerly of New-York.

His remains were interred at Weisbaden.

☞ Southern papers please copy.

HOWARD.—At Ravenswood, Long Island, Sunday, July 23, HESTER ANN HOWARD, widow of Henry Howard.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, John G. Freeman, Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

KELLUM.—On the 24th inst., at Hempstead, Long Island, JOHN KELLUM, architect, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral services at his residence at Hempstead on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Same day at Dr. Buddington's Church, corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

KINGSLAND.—Suddenly, on Friday, 21st inst., at Fredonia, N. Y., E. WILKINSON KINGSLAND, Jr., in the 21st year of his age, youngest son of Edmund W. and Marcia A. Kingsland.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Montville, N. J., on Wednesday, July 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Boonton on the arrival of the 7 and 8 o'clock A. M. trains from the foot of Barclay-st.

LEE.—At Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., July 23, FLORIDE C., wife of Gideon Lee, and grand-daughter of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, in the 28th year of her age.

Funeral at Carmel, on the 27th inst., at 3 P. M. Carriages will be at Brewster's Station on arrival of train leaving 26th-st., Harlem Railroad, at 10½ A. M.

Southern papers please copy.

MACY.—On Monday, July 24, 1871, MARY ANN, wife of Capt. Paul B. Macy.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 508 East 121st-st., between Avenue A and river, on Thursday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

MUNN.—At Whitestone, July 24, Mrs. ANN MUNN, in the 92d year of her age.

MUREN.—At Highland, Ulster County, N. Y., GEORGE M. MUREN, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Sands-street (Brooklyn) M. E. Church, on Wednesday, July 26, at 3 o'clock.

SPEIR.—In this City, on the 24th inst., FRANCIS VICTOR SPEIR, youngest son of Frank and Mary Speir, aged 5 years, one month and 25 days.

Funeral will take place at his parents' residence, No. 16 Varick-place, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

"Jesus called our pet away."

WILLIAMSON.—On Monday evening, July 24, Capt. JAMES C. WILLIAMSON, United States Navy.

The relatives and friends and the officers of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 252 Grove-st., Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, July 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, July 29, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 9½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.

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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1871.

Whereas, the Republican State Committee at its meeting, held in New-York on the 9th day of March last, adopted the following among other resolutions:

"As soon as the organization of the Associations shall have been perfected in at least fifteen Assembly Districts, of which notice shall be given to the Chairman of the State Committee, he will immediately give notice for one week, in at least two Republican daily papers, of the time and place of the meeting of the delegates to the General Committee, at which meeting Hon. Horace Greeley, Chairman of the present General Committee, or, in his absence, Hon. William Orton, shall preside, until the election of a permanent Chairman."

And whereas the necessary conditions have been complied with, notice is hereby given that the delegates elected to the new Republican Central Committee, by authority of the Republican State Committee, will meet at the Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, July 28, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing, in accordance with the above resolution.

ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman Republican State Committee.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLORADO AND CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The steam-ship *Colorado*, from Liverpool July 12, and Queenstown July 13, and the *City of Washington*, from Liverpool July 13, and Queenstown July 14, both reached this port yesterday. The news is fresher by three days than that previously at hand.

NEW FRANCE.

Gen. Faidherbe on the Army of the North and Gambetta—The "Model Republic"—Hopes for the Future of Europe.

"GAMBETTA," says the Versailles correspondent of the London *Daily News*, "whose name at the head of the poll in the list of army votes in the provinces, as well as in Paris, is a hard nut to crack for all political parties, is supported by a pleiad of Generals—CHANZY, BILLOT, CREMER and FAIDHERBE. The most eminent of these, Gen. FAIDHERBE, the thrice elected deputy, has just published a pamphlet 'on the causes of our defeat,' from which I extract the following: It was no fault of the Army of the North that its operations did not produce more useful results. What was to be hoped for was that the town of Metz, rendered in proper time independent of Marshal BAZAINE and his army, instead of capitulating on Oct. 28, might have held out till the middle of December, thus keeping Prince FREDERICK CHARLES under its walls, and enabling the Army of the Loire to follow up its first success. And then if the Army of Paris, utilizing the well-known courage of the Parisians, had daily harassed the besieging army, whose strength was always less considerable than has been supposed, the Army of the North might, without fearing to be overwhelmed by masses of triple its numbers, have operated between the Somme and Paris, cut off the Prussians from their provisions in Normandy, and threatened their communications with the East. In that case it is possible that the war being prolonged might have turned to our advantage and the great glory of M. GAMBETTA, who was the soul of the defense, and whose ardent faith in the cause led him to go from one army to another to excite the ardor of the last defenders of our unfortunate country. This was not to be, and GAMBETTA's political adversaries have it all their own way when they refuse to do him justice and criticise his conduct. Such ingratitude is ever to be expected from political passions. What are now, and what are likely to be, the consequences of our defeat? We apprehend that the result of our war with Prussia is the defeat of democracy in Europe quite as much as of the French power; and that French democracy has been vanquished because it had ceased to be worthy, pure and estimable; had lost its expansive and propagandist force; had provoked the mistrust of great and honest men by its scandalous license, and found itself therefore isolated and abandoned by the aristocratic Powers of Europe. Only one civilized people in the world is emancipated, in regard to social institutions, to the same degree as ourselves. I speak of the Republic of the United States founded by the Puritans. But to say nothing of the breadth of the Atlantic which separates us, we were alienated from them by the sympathies of the Empire for the slave-owners, and by its hostile designs, evidenced by the Mexican expedition. Democracy seems, therefore, vanquished in Europe—and yet equality before the law, and the abolition of privileges and favoritism, are justice, right and progress. Shall we say then that humanity is going backward on the old Continent? No! Democracy is down for the moment, because it has become immoral and consequently powerless. True democracy is that which seeks to moralize while instructing the people (just the opposite of what is done in France,) and to set a good example. But this cause might be purified, even in France, although we have but little hopes of it, and, moreover, we are firmly persuaded that our conquerors, the Germans, proud of the successes obtained at the price of their blood, will henceforth have a greater sentiment of their worth and dignity, and will shortly claim the rights of freemen in their own country, instead of emigrating to America to seek for them. And if we on our side should find ourselves regenerate and free also, the two peoples will sink the remembrance of their old wars in a fraternal union. Then the Rhine will no longer be a coveted and often bloody frontier, but a vivifying artery, a connecting link, and Europe will enjoy real peace."

FRANCE'S TARIFF.

The Law on Duties Passed in the Assembly.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following law, voted in the National Assembly at Versailles on July 8: "1. The duties on sugars of every origin are increased by three-tenths. 2. Sugars extracted by the barytic process, molasses known as waste, will bear a duty of fifteen francs per 100 kilogrammes décimes included. 3. Molasses not intended for distillation, having fifty per cent. or less saccharine matter, will pay a duty of eighteen francs sixty cents per 100 kilogrammes. 4. Glucose, in the state of syrup and in the concrete state, will bear a duty of ten francs per 100 kilogrammes, décimes included. 5. Coffee in the bean, from countries out of France, including the French possessions, 150 francs per 100 kilogrammes; from elsewhere, 170 francs per 100 kilogrammes; coffee, roasted or ground, 200 francs per 100 kilogrammes. 6. Chicory, roasted or ground, 55 francs per 100 kilogrammes. 7. Tea, from countries out of Europe, including the French possessions, 100 francs per 100 kilogrammes; from elsewhere, 120 francs per 100 kilogrammes. 8. Cocoa in the bean, from countries out of Europe, including the French possessions, 100 francs per 100 kilogrammes; from elsewhere, 120 francs per 100 kilogrammes. 9. Ground chocolate and cocoa, 160 francs per 100 kilogrammes. 10. Pepper, pimento, cloves, cinnamon, cassia lignea, nutmegs in the pod, from countries out of Europe, including the French possessions, 200 francs per 100 kilogrammes; from elsewheres, 240 francs per 100 kilogrammes. 11. Nutmegs, without the pod, and mace, from countries out of Europe, including the French possessions, 300 francs per 100 kilogrammes; from elsewhere, 350 francs per 100 kilogrammes. 12. Vanilla, from whatever source, 4 francs per kilogramme. 13. Wines, not liquors, 5 francs per hectolitre; liquors, 20 francs per hectolitre. 14. Alcohols, brandy in bottle, 30 francs per hectolitre of liquid; in the wood, 30 francs per hectolitre of pure alcohol. 15. Liquors, 35 francs per hectolitre of liquid. 16. Tobacco and cigarettes, of which the importation is authorised for private consumption, 36 francs per kilogramme. 17. Petroleum and schist oil brought from abroad in the raw state from countries out of Europe, 20 francs per 100 kilogrammes; from elsewhere, 25 francs per 100 kilogrammes; refined, from countries out of Europe, 32 francs per 100 kilogrammes; from elsewhere, 37 francs per 100 kilogrammes; the essence of petroleum, from countries out of Europe, 40 francs per 100 kilogrammes; from elsewhere, 45 francs per 100 kilogrammes."

PIUS IX.

Text of the Apocryphal Letter Credited to M. Thiers.

Following is the text of the letter alleged to have been written by M. THIERS to the Pope, but of which the authenticity was promptly denied. It is translated from an Italian version, which has appeared in the Italian journals:

VERY HOLY FATHER: Count D'HARCOURT informs me that you intend to leave Rome and proceed to France. I need not state that, should it please your Holiness to carry out this plan, you will meet, in whatever locality you may select, with a reception which would be a fresh and striking proof of the profound affection of all Frenchmen for your venerable person, and that everybody would be happy to make the greatest sacrifices to insure respect for that hospitality which we feel bound in honor to accord to you. Nevertheless, before you form a determination which would be an inestimable distinction for us, but which would carry with it a responsibility the extent of which could not be foreseen, permit me to submit some considerations to the high intelligence of your Holiness which I feel compelled to offer. The general state of Europe and the dangers which now threaten more than ever the cause of order impose upon the Governments the duty of avoiding everything which might cause a fresh explosion of anarchical passions, and it is on that account that France, like the other Powers of Europe, has accepted the Italian Union, of which I have been, as your Holiness is aware, one of the most decided adversaries. I will not, therefore, dwell upon the necessity generally recognized of not compromising the existing state of things. The considerations that I have to lay before your Holiness are entirely of a special character. France would be, I repeat it, overjoyed to afford an asylum to the Supreme Head of Catholicism. Every nation would envy her such an honor. I also think that your Holiness would not, by leaving the Vatican, diminish the religious prestige which is your strength, as such a resolution could only be interpreted as a protest against the facts that, from sympathy or by force, all the European Powers have accepted. But Italy, in the first place, and with some reason, might look with an unfavorable eye upon the hospitality accorded by France, and the complications which would ensue could only increase still more the difficulties which press upon my unhappy country. I feel bound, in consequence, to submit, with all sincerity and respect, a purely personal consideration to the appreciation of your Holiness. The Head of Catholicism would find in France all the consideration due to his supreme dignity, but would not have the special position secured to him by the Guarantee law sanctioned by the Italian Government. This law, which it is not for me to criticise, recognizes in your Holiness all the prerogatives of sovereignty. Those prerogatives evidently could find no application in France, and notwithstanding all the consideration which would be dictated to us by our profound veneration, we should be unable to prevent your Holiness from perceiving at your entrance upon French territory, that you had placed yourself under the rule of the common law. Should the considerations which I have had the honor to submit to your Holiness exercise any influence over your deliberations, and retard a decision to which you might at any time revert, I give you the most formal assurance that France will exert all her influence in order to attempt a reconciliation between the King of Italy and the Head of Catholicism; but your Holiness will understand that those efforts will have more chance of success if the question is not complicated by a step of a nature to open an abyss between the Holy See and Italy. Very Holy Father, I cannot allow the occasion to pass without repeating my congratulations that, by a favor without example in the annals of the Papacy, you have celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of your accession to the Pontifical throne. This circumstance—recalling to our memory that your Holiness is, after the Queen of England, the eldest of the Sovereigns of Europe—will, if possible, augment our confidence in the experience which you have acquired during such a long reign. In these sentiments, I kneel at the feet of your Holiness.

THE LATE M. JECKER.

How the Mexican Banker Was Arrested by the Commune.

A trial of two individuals before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, for usurpation of public functions, has incidentally made known some details of the arrest of the Mexican banker JECKER. The accused DAINNE, aged thirty, and RIEL, twenty-five, were both employed under the Commune at the Prefecture of Police as heads of departments, the former in that of lunatics, foundlings, &c., and the other in that of passports. RIEL had been acquainted with RAOULT RIGAULT in the Latin quarter, and obtained the appointment from him, and afterward introduced DAINNE, whom he had formerly known at Madrid. The last named, in the course of the trial, gave the following account of the arrest of JECKER: "A stranger came to the office to obtain a visa to his passport. I referred him to RIEL, whose business it was, and who took up the passport, and, observing the name, asked immediately if he was the man of the Mexican bonds. The stranger replied in the affirmative; RIEL then said, 'I arrest you, M. JECKER, for you must have in your possession letters from the Imperial family.' Then turning to me he said, 'You will conduct him before the delegate RIGAULT, who will take what steps he may think best.' RIEL had already called some National Guards, who rushed forward in a fury on learning that M. JECKER was there. I took the prisoner before M. RIGAULT, who cried out on seeing me enter, accompanied by some one, that he was never left for a moment at peace. He then asked me my business, which I told him, and was about to withdraw, when he called me back. I returned, and he seemed then to be talking to M. JECKER about papers, and to be making him responsible for the Mexican war. The delegate of the Prefecture then told me to take the banker, guarded, to Mazas, with a letter which he would give me. I objected that I had work to do, but he said, 'You must do as I order you, and bring me a receipt for the prisoner.' I made no further answer, as I durst not disobey M. RIGAULT. I sent for a cab and got into it with M. JECKER, with a National Guard without arms mounted on the box, and sat by the side of the coachman. The Governor of Mazas gave the receipt as required, and I delivered it in due course to the delegate." RIEL, on being asked to explain his motive for arresting M. JECKER, said that the latter had given a false name in calling himself Ykre, adding that he had no idea that the Commune would commit such an atrocity as to massacre him. DAINNE, who, in addition to usurping public functions, had stolen from the offices of the Prefecture various books, papers and other property belonging to M. JAUFFRET, whose place he had filled, was now sentenced to three years' imprisonment; RIEL, in whose favor several witnesses appeared, declaring that they had escaped from the Commune by the aid of passports which he had furnished, was condemned to eighteen months of the same punishment.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The New Cæsar at Ems—The Departed Czar—Historical Reminiscences.

Ems (July 9) Correspondence of London Times.

The German Emperor has arrived at last. He has been expected for some time. Last week a triumphal arch, with a huge Imperial crown, iron crosses and Greek goddesses, was built on the bridge that leads from the station to the royal residence. Flag-staffs were erected along the whole road which the Emperor had to pass green garlands were hung on each side of the road, and the houses were decorated with oak wreaths and evergreens. But, alas! even evergreens fade in this hot weather, and as the Emperor was detained at Berlin for more than a week by an attack of lumbago, or, as it is called in German, *Hexenschuss*, everything had to be done afresh last night when it became known that the Imperial invalid had recovered, and that he would leave Berlin by special train, review some troops on his way at Frankfort and Wiesbaden, and arrive here in the evening. After receiving the finishing touch, the *via triumphalis* across the Lahn looked pretty and gay, and the surrounding hills looked proudly on the returning conqueror. Ems is as full as it can hold, and the whole population turned out to welcome the Emperor. He arrived punctually at 8 P. M., and as he drove through the crowd in an open carriage his splendid old face lighted up with smiles that spoke more powerfully of what was in his mind and his heart than any words could have done. It is not yet a year since the King left Ems after the famous interview with the Count BENEDETTI, and today he returned the head of an united Germany, the most powerful potentate of Europe, and, from all appearances, the Sovereign most beloved of his people. Ems is rich in historical recollections. Every one is shown the spot where BENEDETTI accosted the King, and where the King bowed him off, walked up the steps that lead to the Colonade, just opposite the Manufacture de Dentelles. Doubts have already arisen as to the exact place where the last interchange of civilities occurred, and it is not unlikely that a memorial tablet may be erected in order to prevent all disputes among future historians. At the Hotel Darmstadt the table is shown where the King, BISMARCK and the Emperor of Russia sat together, agreeing on their common line of action in case the long-expected challenge should actually be given by the Emperor NAPOLEON. Last week the Russian Czar might be seen revisiting the old places at Ems that had become historical within a year. There was to have been a new meeting between the two Emperors at Ems, but it had to be given up, owing to the German Emperor's illness. It may be surmised, therefore, that the political horizon is at present free from threatening clouds, and that no fresh exchange of thought between the uncle and his nephew was required. The Russian Czar was very popular at Ems, and, considering the services he has rendered to Germany in preventing the war between France and Germany from becoming European, it was but natural the people should show their gratitude. The Czar looked extremely well while walking about among the crowd followed by his yellow dog, and all rumors as to the delicate state of his health are belied by his appearance.... The weather at Ems has changed at last for the better. The snug little valley is basking in sunshine, the brownish waters of the swollen lake begin to run more smoothly, the green-wooded hills keep us in on every side like soft velvet curtains. Thousands of people, including Emperor, Kings, Princes, General, Bishops, swarm round the mineral waters. Every second person one meets is decorated with Orders or the Iron Cross. People without either cross or ribbon, knights of no order, may safely be presumed to be English or American.

PRUSSIA'S CROWN PRINCE.

Imperial Visitors in London—A Cordial Reception at Covent Garden.

A London correspondent thus describes the appearance of the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden: "It was known that their Imperial Highnesses intended to be present, and the fair occupants of the boxes and stalls wore their gayest Summer costume, to do honor to the 'daughter of England,' which is, by right of birth, the Princess Royal's especial title. The Imperial visitors occupied the royal box, which they entered so quietly as to avoid recognition. The Crown Princess sat in the place once so well known as her mother's—furthest from the stage, and half concealed by the curtain of the royal box. A deep rose flush overspread her face on finding herself in this once-loved place, and in the midst of this distinguished assemblage. Every one who remembered her mother at the same age was struck by her resemblance to the Queen. Not one of her daughters is so like her, and very charming she looked, with her rosy complexion, fair round face, dark brown hair, and lovely bust. Many who were present remembered the pale, timid, half-frightened shrinking girl they had seen on the morning of her bridal day, after she had sat up half the night before, crying to leave her mamma, and could hardly believe that the child-bride had developed into such a "perfect woman, nobly planned." The Crown Princess wore not a tiara, but a circlet of diamonds of Imperial stateliness, with the smallest blue feather in her hair. Her dress was of rich blue satin, with one of the fashionable gauze-aprons, and was tastefully embellished with artificial flowers. She wore a necklace of regal pearls, and a beautiful pearl in each ear, a stomacher of diamonds, diamond ornaments at each shoulder, and bracelets of diamonds. A splendid bouquet of flowers, the gift of the Countess BERNSTORFF, was in her hand when she entered the royal box, and was placed on the ledge of the box before her. The Crown Prince Imperial was even a greater object of attraction than his sweet Princess. Everybody was eager to see the soldier-prince who had led his troops to victory at Weissenbourg, and had by his forced marches and masterly strategy made an Emperor his captive at Sedan. The Crown Prince was evidently nervous concerning his reception, and had no sooner entered the box than he began to fan himself with his crush-hat, as if oppressed by the heat. He wore the iron cross on his shirt front, just below the neck, and out of compliment to the English nation put on the blue ribbon of the Garter. The bronzed complexion, brought on by campaigning, has worn off, and his beard is also somewhat abridged of its abundant proportions. He took a seat on the Princess' right, but drew the chair to the very back of the box, so that for the greater part of the evening he could only be seen from the orchestra and the stage. It appeared that the Crown Prince wished the honors of the evening to be enjoyed by his wife exclusively, and thus an Imperial visit which was expected to have a semi-state character, seemed likely to pass off without recognition. But the loyalty and cordial feeling of the English people soon manifested themselves. At the end of the first act the royal party retired for refreshments. On their return they were welcomed with clapping of hands, which changed to the heartiest cheering when the Princess Imperial came to the front of her box and bowed her acknowledgments. The Crown Prince also came to the front and bowed, and the hurrahs that rang through the theatre were so hearty and prolonged that the performance was for some time interrupted.

SPITZBERGEN'S USES.

The Annexation of the Island by Sweden Opposed by Russia.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 12.

The proposal of the Swedish Government to annex the islands of Spitzbergen "for scientific purposes," which was submitted some time ago to the principal European Powers, has at length been officially objected to by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. In a dispatch issued by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF on this subject, he says that, so far as his Government is concerned, it would have nothing to say against the proposed annexation, but that public opinion in Russia is decidedly opposed to it. No objection is raised to the establishment of Swedish colonies in Spitzbergen, or to their being under the rule of Sweden while they continue to occupy the islands; but a definite understanding between the two Governments would, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF thinks, be desirable before any formal annexation of the territory by Sweden should take place. This dispatch is accompanied by a memorandum, in which it is observed that, although Spitzbergen, being a country which is useless for agricultural purposes, has at present no value for Russia, it might become more fertile at some future period, as the Gulf Stream which proceeds from America along the Norwegian coast is beginning to take another direction. It is stated on good authority that, in reply to the above dispatch, the Swedish Government has notified, through its Ambassador at St. Petersburg, that it has determined to abandon the plan, as, although none of the other Powers made any objection to it, it is desirous of avoiding any incident which might cause a disturbance in the friendly relations at present existing between Sweden and Russia.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Disaster in the Persian Gulf—Deaths by Starvation.

The *Times of India* of June 13 publishes the story printed below, and supplied to it by the Master Attendant's Department: "I, the undersigned, CUMMIS-BIN-MAHOMED, a native of Linga, do hereby declare that I was a passenger on board the bugla *Mahomudy*, which vessel sailed from Mangalore on the 28th of April with general cargo to the Persian Gulf. On or about the 5th of May, at 7 A. M., it came to blow very hard, and rose to a typhoon, which lasted about ten days. The nacoda, for the safety of the crew, ordered the cargo to be thrown overboard, but this measure did not relieve the bugla, the sea breaking in all directions; the rudder parted, which rendered the vessel entirely unmanageable. The jolly-boat was stove in, and the nacoda ordered the mast to be cut down to relieve the vessel, but this measure did not at all alter our position; the crew were completely knocked up, the sea began to break on board in all directions, which caused the vessel to founder, launching forty-five of our number to the mercy of the waves; nineteen men clung to one of the water tanks; myself, the nacoda, and thirteen of the crew to the other; and the remainder to the fragments of the wreck that were floating near them. Shortly after this melancholy accident we parted company; twelve days after this occurrence three men (that were in my company) died from starvation. On the day these men died we sighted a steamer, which we signaled by flying our clothes, hailing, and making different signals by our hands. Our distress and position were no doubt observed by the people on board the steamer, as she came nearly within our reach, and remained about an hour and a half, but did not think proper to relieve us from a watery grave; although our supplications were repeated and our danger represented, the Captain gave a deaf ear to us. The steamer had a straight stem and a red band round her funnel. She went away from us after stopping nearly one hour. We were eighteen days in this perilous position. Previous to the steamer coming near us three men died, and after she left us nine died. Three of us were picked up by a cotia somewhere near Goa, and landed at Bombay yesterday evening. We were in the water for thirty-six days from the date that the bugla foundered to the date that we were picked up. The other nineteen men that had been hanging on to the second water tank were fortunately picked up by a steamer and safely landed at Aden; this information I have received since my arrival in Bombay."

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

Princess DE BELGIOJOSO, whose name ranks with the great names of regenerate Italy, died early this month, at Milan, aged sixty-four years. In 1821 she was compelled to leave Italy, and she took refuge in Paris. She was in Milan in 1848, and organized during the insurrection an insurgent battalion. The victories of RADETZKY forced her to return to France. Since 1860 she has, however, dwelt in Milan. Princess DE BELGIOJOSO enjoyed a literary as well as a political reputation.

"Burying-grounds," says the Paris correspondent of the London *Echo*, "are not very lively subjects to talk about in a letter, and yet for the peace of mind of everybody we cannot overlook the subject. You may remember that Baron HAUSSMANN proposed to establish a vast necropolis at Méry-sur-Oise to replace the cemeteries inside Paris, which are full to overflowing. The proposition, since the fall of the ex-Viceroy, has been abandoned, and it is now stated that the new Prefect of the Seine intends to propose the plains of Saint-Ouen and Villiers, (just outside the capital) as fitting sites for burying-grounds to replace the cemeteries of Montmartre and Père la Chaise. The great objection against Méry-sur-Oise was its distance from Paris; funerals there would have to be taken by railway."

A correspondent says: "Lovers of national types will be sorry to learn that the characteristic *chiffonier* is likely to die out in Paris. The rag-picker's occupation is gone. Formerly the daily domestic rubbish was placed in heaps before the houses, either at night-time or early in the morning, and the *chiffonier* raked his daily crust out of them before the city dustmen passed by. But the Republic has overthrown the Empire from top to bottom. As a measure of sanitary precaution the rubbish must not be brought out of the house before the dust-cart arrives, consequently the *chiffonier* has no mine to explore. It is said to be a measure of sanitary precaution, but whether it be healthier to have the rubbish inside the house than out I leave the analytical doctors to decide. Fortunately for the rag-pickers most of them joined the Commune, and are now dead or prisoners at Versailles, so they are spared the pain of seeing the decay of their time-honored profession."

The white flag seems to be definitely furled. The provincial legitimist journals of France publish the note subjoined, sent them from Versailles: "The personal inspirations of the Count DE CHAMBORD are his own. From whatever point they may be viewed, they cannot be denied a character of sincerity attaining to sacrifice and compelling respect. After as well as previous to this grave document, (the latest proclamation,) the men attached to the principle of hereditary and representative monarchy, because they see in it a guarantee for the country's welfare, will remain devoted to the interests of France and her liberties. Full of deference for her wishes, they will not separate themselves from the flag which she has chosen—a flag rendered illustrious by the courage of her soldiers, and which has become in opposition to the bloody standard of anarchy the flag of social order."

The Dundee *Advertiser* reports that the valuable gold-headed staff used constantly by the late President LINCOLN at the White House, has been bequeathed to Right Honorable JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., by the late Dr. SMITH, the United States Consul for Dundee. The staff bears the inscription: "J. A. MCCLERNAND to Hon. A. LINCOLN, June, 1857;" and on a gold ferule, "Presented to the Rev. JAS. SMITH, D. D., late pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Springfield, Illinois, by the family of the late President LINCOLN, in memoriam of the high esteem in which he was held by him and them as their pastor and dear friend—27th of April, 1868." It was the will of President LINCOLN that on the death of Dr. SMITH, the staff should go to Mr. BRIGHT, and, in accordance with that desire, the following is inserted in Dr. SMITH's will: "I give, devise, and bequeath unto JOHN BRIGHT, Esq., member of the British House of Commons, and to his heirs, the gold-mounted staff or cane which belonged to the deceased President LINCOLN of the United States, and presented to me by the deceased's widow and family as a mark of the President's respect, which staff is to be kept and used as an heirloom in the family of the said JOHN BRIGHT, as a token of the esteem which the late President felt for him because of his unwearied zeal and defense of the United States in suppressing the civil rebellion of the Southern States."

According to the London *Echo*, a committee of gentlemen interested in emigration had prepared an emigration bill, which they intended to get introduced into Parliament. The preamble of the bill states that it is desirable to send the unemployed labor of the United Kingdom to the uncultivated but fertile lands in Canada. The leading clauses enact that the uncommissioned ships in Her Majesty's navy be formed into a Government emigration line; that all emigrants be conveyed free by railway to the post of embarcation; that every family or two single persons emigrating should receive free sixty acres of land with rations of flour, and £30 in money, to maintain them until they obtain their first crop; that rent charge bonds of £30 each be issued, to be repaid in money of kind by the holders of sections at the expiration of three years or redeemed; that interest on the bonds, at the rate of 3 per cent. for three years, be guaranteed by the Government, 1 per cent. being paid by the Government, 1 per cent. from the poor-rate, and 1 per cent. from the unclaimed dividend money in Chancery, &c.

The Versailles correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The singular adventurer named REGNIER, who went to Metz during the siege, and about whom so much was said and written at the time, is now in prison at Versailles. He came here some weeks ago, called on members of the Government, intruded himself at the Prefecture in spite of warnings, and behaved altogether in so strange and offensive a way that the attention of the Police was directed to him, and finally he was arrested; on what charge is not exactly known, but I hear that his early release is probable. The mystery that environed this person and his strange expedition to Metz has never yet been cleared up. You will remember that he got into that fortress at a time when it was almost impossible to get either in or out without being on excellent terms with the besiegers, that Gen. BOURBAKI then passed out by the help of his passport, after which REGNIER himself left the place, with what passport is not known. The vigilance of the Prussian Army round Metz has been so positively deposed to by Lieut. VOYDTKEWITCH and others, who had the actual experience of it, that it is difficult to believe REGNIER could have done all he did except by Prussian consent, and the general impression seems to be that there was an understanding between him and BISMARCK, with an object which, perhaps, up to the present time, has not been clearly and fully ascertained."

The *People's Gazette*, of Turin, gives the following denial to the statement of alleged difficulties in the working of the Mont Cenis Tunnel: "No experimental train has passed through, for the simple reason that the line is blocked up by the works for the construction of the interior casing, and which will not be terminated for another twenty days; and consequently no smoke-consuming locomotives have been ordered in England, as stated. The temperature inside the tunnel is not 32° Reamur, (104° Fahrenheit,) but only 29½ centig, (85° Fahrenheit.) The result of special studies made is that the natural ventilation due to the internal temperature and the difference of level between the two openings will prevent any inconvenience to passengers. A communication on the same subject in the *Salut Public* of Lyons says: "In reality, the tunnel is terminated from end to end, but not everywhere to its entire width, and in no part are the rails laid down permanently, and as yet all materials have to be removed by carts drawn by horses. Three thousand workmen are engaged in enlarging the passage, and as gunpowder has still to be used, the atmosphere is occasionally charged with smoke, and the ventilating apparatus continues to be necessary. The question of the atmosphere in the interior still remains undecided, but it is not likely to form an obstacle to scientific men, as the movement of the trains at the speed of fifteen miles an hour will, it is believed, be sufficient to displace and renew the air; and, if not, the present ventilating apparatus can be continued at a small expense, as its motive power is obtained by a fall of water from the mountain."

The Austrian Delegation approved July 12, without debate, the increased estimates required for raising the Austrian Legation at Berlin to the rank of an Embassy. The Delegation then began the debate upon the estimates of the Ministry of War. The War Minister stated that he had effected all possible savings; the equipment of 800,000 men required by the new army law necessitated an increasing expenditure. He announced that at the present time he was in a position to place 650,000 men on a war footing. Count BEUST also made a speech, in which he said that the armament of a State is necessary in order to repel any injustice by means of one's own military power. The present quiet time was precisely the right moment for carrying out army organization, because that course now was not liable to cause mistrust. Count BEUST added: "Both the army and the people are convinced that war is a misfortune, but in the army there exists a feeling that Austro-Hungary, if forced into war, must not make another unsuccessful campaign."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, July 25, the attendance was somewhat better than usual of late, and considerable miscellaneous business was transacted. In real estate, JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Esq., referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot—the latter 20 by 100.5 feet—located on the south side of Seventieth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, for $15,650, WM. H. PHILIPS being the purchaser. The mortgage foreclosed amounted, with interest, &c., to $11,250, and over and above this sum $4,400 was bid for the property, thus making it bring the sum stated. The price was considered low.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. offered at public auction the premises known as No. 307 East Forty-second-street, north side, 115 feet east of Second-avenue, embracing a three-story and basement brick house, 17 by 45, with lot 17 by 100.5. A bid of $12,000 was received, but no advance being made, the property was withdrawn. The same firm, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, subsequently disposed of an extensive line of assets belonging to the Harmonia Fire Insurance Company, consisting of claims, balances, unpaid premiums, &c., of no particular value, and therefore, as a natural consequence, the bids made upon the various lots offered were only nominal, and the amount realized in the aggregate trivial.

At a stock sale, later in the day, D. M. SEAMAN sold the following securities, at the percentage prices noted: Ninety shares of the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company, par value $25 each, sold at 104; twenty shares of the Irving Fire Insurance Company, par $25 each, sold at 113; and thirty shares of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, par $50 each, sold at 118. The sale was made by order of the executors of CLAUS BRUNJE, deceased.

Today, at the Exchange, legal sales of City realty will be made by JOSEPH MCGUIRE and by JAMES M. MILLER, while at Newark, N. J., on the ground, at 3 P. M., A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will dispose of a valuable wharf property, for particulars in regard to which reference is made to our advertising columns.

Exchange Sales—Tuesday, July 25, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

3-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, s. s. 70th-st., 80 ft. 6 in. e. of Lexington-av., lot 20x100.5.........$15,650

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY on Chambers-st., one block from terminus of Viaduct Railroad, to exchange for unencumbered country property within twenty miles of New-York. No proposition will be considered unless property is on a good road, contiguous to depot and adapted for cutting up. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT Westport, Conn., to be sold at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, THURSDAY, July 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock; three splendid parcels of fifteen acres, eight acres and three acres, near the new bridge, at Saugatuck and on Saugatuck Bay, with large water fronts on that beautiful sheet; among the most desirable sites for gentlemen's residences in the United States. Maps and photographic views at the auction rooms, No. 77 Cedar-st., of A. J. BLEECKER, SONS & CO.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A. T. STEWART'S RAILROAD.—FOR SALE—Several plots of fifty to eighty acres, close to Stewart's settlement; this property can be bought now at one-tenth of what it will be worth within five years. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

$7,500—$3,500 CASH.—HOUSE AND lot at Newark, with all the modern improvements, within a few minutes' walk of two depots. Inquire of P. BESCHOR, No. 79 White-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—AT PASSAIC BRIDGE, N. J., ON the Passaic River, two minutes' walk from depot, (forty-five minutes from foot of Chambers-st.,) a large stone house, with all modern improvements, completely furnished, with barn, carriage-house, boat and boat-house; ice-house filled, and seven acres of land. To a careful and responsible tenant this place will be rented till May 1, next, for $750. Apply at once to W. N. CRANE, Nos. 138 and 140 Grand-st.

TO LEASE—THE HOUSE AND FURNITURE, No. 78 St. Mark's-place, for three or five years, or would sell; all the parlors, and extensions is 52 feet; three new carpets, parlor curtains, window shades, oil-cloth, all new this Spring; 12 rooms, 6 pantries, 9 closets, bath-tub, water-closet, wash-house, 3 tubs, 2 pair of stairs, 15 tons of coal in the cellar. Call and see it from 11 to 2 o'clock.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—SHOP, 26 FEET front, 46 feet deep, with shop on fifth floor 21 by 14 feet, with a door that opens on the roof; the shops are No. 8 Extra-place. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TUESDAY, AUG. 1, 1871,

At 12½ P. M., on the premises,

ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION,

BY ORDER OF JULIUS MOLTER, ESQ., OF A

SPACIOUS AND ATTRACTIVE DWELLING,

WITH 1¼ ACRES OF GROUED AND

51 WELL LOCATED VILLA PLOTS,

All of which contain fruit and shade trees, and front on a street sixty feet wide, at

EAST ORANGE, N. J.,

50 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK

BY THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

24 TRAINS DAILY.

2½ miles from the City of Newark by Park-av.

This property is handsomely located on Prospect-st. and Orange-av., four minutes' walk from Watsessing Station, and three-fourths of a mile from Brick Church Station.

Terms easy, to be made known on day of sale.

Special train will leave the foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 11 A. M.

LUNCHEON ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.

For maps and railroad passes apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. No. 6 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1871;

AT 3 P. M., ON THE PREMISES,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY,

AT NEWARK, N. J.

This property is very well located for business purposes, being at the foot of River-st., and adjoining the property of the New-Jersey Zinc Company and Passaic Chemical works, with a bulkhead of 200 feet on the Passaic River, having a depth of water at high tide of some twelve feet.

Terms liberal. Twenty per cent. cash on day of sale, thirty per cent. in cash in equal payments in four, six and eight months, with interest, and the balance on bond and mortgage with interest.

For maps and full particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.—THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M., on the premises, ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION, (by order of Mr. H. T. Helmbold,) of choice and valuable property at LONG BRANCH, N. J., comprising sixteen stores and dwellings, well let; the large and commodious hotel favorably known as "The Clarendon," and seventeen acres of choice land adjoining the "Continental Hotel" and station, and fronting on the railroad, Beach Drive and the ocean, suitable for hotels, cottages and business purposes. This property is among the most desirable and valuable at the Branch, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder either in one parcel or the stores and building lots sold separately or together, as may be determined on day of sale, each purchaser having privilege of sea front. Terms, ten per cent cash on day of sale; $35,000 within thirty days, and the remainder may remain on bond and mortgage. If sold separately, one-third cash, balance on mortgage for two years. For maps and particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., Or to H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BERGEN POINT, WITH WATER FRONT. BY ORDER OF HEIRS.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell on THURSDAY, July 27, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the "Lindsay Estate" at Bergen Point; eleven acres choice land, with valuable water front of 186 feet on Kill Von Kull; dock and two frame houses; on Shore road, five minutes' walk from steam-boat landing and ten minutes from railroad depot; fruit and shade trees on premises; water in front eighteen feet deep; a rare opportunity to secure one of the most elegant locations adjacent to New-York for erection of a hotel, or the land can be divided into superb villa sites. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.

185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of each month.

Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upwards, withdrawn before January.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates, paid by check to depositors residing out of the City, if desired.

Send for Circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK. NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.

Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.

Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE.

NOTICE.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be placed to the credit of depositors on the 1st of August.

N. B.—Deposits made up to the 10th of August will draw interest from the 1st.

WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1; ASSETS, $2,473,303 05; SURPLUS, $200,272 95.

CARPETS.

CHEAP.—BRUSSELS CARPETS, $1 05; MATTING, 25c.; bagging, burlaps, canvas, bag-linings, imperial Spanish linens, pebble goat-skins, $9 per dozen; buckram plush for slippers, &c.; at No. 103 Chambers-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF AND LICENSING DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION CLERKS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 72 UNION-PLACE.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION Clerks in the City of New-York are hereby respectfully notified that the Board duly appointed in accordance with chapter 202 of the laws of 1871 of this State, will meet for the purpose of conducting examinations, daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at their office, No. 72 Union-place.

Druggists will be examined first, and notified in alphabetical order. Due notice will be afterward given to prescription clerks.

The subject for examination will be chemistry, poisons and their antidotes, practical pharmacy and officinal botany, materia medica, prescriptions, and the adulterations of drugs. The office will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
WILLIAM GRAHAM,
THEOBALD FROHWEIN,
C. M. O'LEARY, M. D.,
Commissioners.

LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1871.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES'S CRUSHED COFFEES, No. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade-mark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see tha the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.

BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

BLACK THREAD LLAMA AND GUIPURE LACE

SHAWLS & SACKS

IN NEW DESIGNS.

MILLER & GRANT,

No. 879 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATtern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts. STYLES FOR THIS SEASON COMPLETE. WE FIT PATTERNS to the FORM, and WARRANT them PERFECT. Cutting and basting.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; she is willing to do some washing and ironing if required; is a good baker; in a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation with the entire cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 314 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of children and sew; good reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in City or country; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; good reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, INdustrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a capable, respectful and economical servant; best of references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman about 30; expert cook, meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker, &c.; country or City; best City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, some washing at her own room, or go out by the day; can do up gentlemen's linen first-class. Residence 517 2d-av., near 29th-st., one flight, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED man, with one child, a situation; can take charge of a country-seat or small farm, horses, &c. Address S. T., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as companion, lady's maid, or nurse, with a family going to California. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av.; over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best City references. Call at No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady, a position as traveling companion to a lady going to California, South, or to Europe; can operate on sewing-machines, and is willing to make herself generally useful; best references. Address S. E., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO SMART YOUNG women, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, willing to help in the washing and ironing; both have unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG person in a small private family to do general house-work; can speak English, German and French. Address No. 321 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; good operator; would assist with chamber-work; very best of City reference. Call or address No. 254 West 37th-st., rear cottage.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chamber-maid and waitress, or plain cooking and assist with the washing and ironing, or to do general house-work; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Call at 332 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; has no objection to seamstress and take care of a child; the very best of reference. Call for two days at No. 7 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; very respectable and first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds; pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman as good cook, or as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent in either capacity; excellent reference. Call or address No. 332 East 28th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 49 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

FAMILIES WANTING FIRST-CLASS help of all nationalities, for City or country, can be supplied immediately at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COLORED SERVANTS, OF EVERY CApacity, for either City or country, at TITUS' Agency, No. 247 Thompson-st., on Washington Parade Ground. Established 1858.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English Protestant married man as first-class gardener; thoroughly understands the management of hot houses and gardening generally; has the best of references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man and wife, situations, (no incumbrance;) man as coachman and gardener, or farmer, or would take charge of a gentleman's place; wife as good cook, washer and ironer, &c.; best of reference. Call on or address R. A., No. 336 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, with good recommendations, a situation as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROughly honest, sober, middle-aged man, with excellent references, as groom, or to drive a coupe or doctor's wagon; willing to make himself useful in any way about a gentleman's establishment. Apply at No. 5 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant German coachman; is a good driver in City; thoroughly understands the care of horses; good references as to character, capability and sobriety. Address J., coachman, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; understands the care of horses and cows perfectly; willing and obliging; unexceptionable references. Address J. F. C., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or useful man about a gentleman's place, by a respectable young man, who is willing and obliging anxious for a situation. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or plain gardener, by a single Scotchman; thoroughly competent in both branches; highly recommended. Call or address J. G. STAR, No. 51 Murray-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as bar-tender, or as waiter in a private family, hotel, or Summer-house; good references. Can be seen at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH waiter, a situation in a private family; has good City reference; has no objection to the country; can be seen for two days at No. 334 6th-av. Address J. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man, as porter or useful man in a hotel, restaurant, or private family. Apply or address No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young man in a private family, or with a doctor; can drive, take care of horses and make himself generally useful; City or country; good reference. Address SCHAFFNER, care of Poul, No. 130 Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and cows perfectly; willing to make himself generally useful, best references. Address J. F. C., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of references for twenty years; English. Address J. J. W., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN COACHman and plain gardener, who can milk, a situation in City or country; good reference as to character, capability and sobriety. Address JOHN SHMIDT, No. 194 East 7th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DANISH man as cook in a hotel, restaurant, or private family; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; good references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to the ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, for the purpose, as expressed by them, of completing, finishing and operating their railroad, made and executed three hundred and sixty of their bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars each, numbered from one to three hundred and sixty, both inclusive, and two hundred of their bonds of the denominations of one hundred dollars each, numbered from one to two hundred, both inclusive, said bonds bearing date as the 1st day of April, 1869, and all payable on the 1st day of January, 1889, with interest on the same from the 1st day of July, 1869, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and to secure the payment of the principal and interest secured to be paid by said bonds, said Corporation, "The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company," by an indenture bearing date on said 1st day of April, in the year 1869, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, State of New-York, in Liber 58, of mortgages, on page 232, &c., did bargain, sell, transfer and convey to the undersigned, and to his successor or successors, as Trustees, the following property rights, interest estate, and franchise as in said indenture described, viz.: All the present and in future to be acquired property of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, its railroad, from Howland's Hook to the Southern terminus of New-York-avenue, including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all rails or other materials used thereon, or procured therefor, or which may be hereafter used thereon or procured therefor, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, bridges, viaducts, fences, stables, depots, grounds, and buildings erected thereon, and all rights therein, tolls and incomes, or any rights thereto or interest therein, together with all the tolls or income to be had or levied therefrom, and all the franchises, rights, and privileges of the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, of, in, and to, or concerning the same, the same to be held by the undersigned as Trustee as aforesaid upon certain trusts which are hereinafter received, that is to say: That in case the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company should fail to pay the principal, or any part thereof, or any of the interest on any of the said bonds executed as aforesaid at any time when the same might become due and payable, and should have been demanded according to the tenor thereof, then after ninety days from such default, payment thereof having been again demanded, if the same should remain unpaid, upon the request of the holder of any of said bonds on which said interest might remain unpaid, the undersigned, as Trustee as aforesaid, might enter into and take possession of all, or any part of the said premises or property, and as such Trustee, on the written request of the holder or holders of any one of said bonds, due and unpaid, or upon which interest has been due and unpaid for ninety days, and payment of which has been duly demanded, should cause the said premises, or so much thereof as should be necessary to pay and discharge the principal and interest of all such of said bonds as might then be due and unpaid, to be sold at public auction in the City of New-York; and after paying the costs and expenses of managing such property and of said sale, to apply the proceeds thereof to the satisfaction and payment of the principal and interest due and unpaid on the said bonds of said Company.

And, whereas, the said the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company has failed to pay the interest on a portion of its said bonds, executed and issued as aforesaid, when said interest became due and payable, and said interest still remains due and unpaid, notwithstanding payment of the same was duly demanded when said interest was due and payable, and again demanded ninety days after said default and demand, and the holders of several said bonds on which said interest remains unpaid and has been twice demanded as aforesaid, have in writing requested that the undersigned, as Trustees aforesaid, shall in pursuance and compliance with the power conferred on him as aforesaid by said indenture, cause said premises, rights, and franchises and property of said Company, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold at public auction, in the City of New-York.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee as aforesaid, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of July, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the present and in future to be acquired property of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company; that is to say, its railroad from Howland's Hook to the southern terminus of New-York-av., including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all other materials used therein or procured therefor, or which may be hereafter used therein or procured therefor, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, stables, depots, grounds, and buildings erected thereon, and all rights therein, tolls and income to be had or levied therefrom, and all the franchises, rights and privileges of the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company of, in and to, or concerning the same.

Dated April 12, 1871. C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.
HENRY D. TOWNSEND, Attorney for Trustee, No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

The above sale postponed to THURSDAY, July 20, at the same place and hour.

C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.

The above sale postponed to TUESDAY, Aug. 1, *when the sale will be positive*, for cash, on the day of sale, payable in Treasury or National Bank notes, or in a certified check to the satisfaction of the Union Trust Company, with whom the money must be deposited, to the credit of the trustee to the mortgage, by 3 o'clock P. M. And the property will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers the following morning, at the Quarantine Landing, Staten Island.

C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, } Trustees.
JAMES M. NELSON,

JULY 8, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 26, at 11 o'clock, within their store: 400 boxes fresh Messina Lemons. Immediately after, at store No. 55 West-st.: 840 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 130,000 tons Scranton Coal at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ROSENBLATT and GEORGE S. ROSENBLATT, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William H. Rosenblatt and George S. Rosenblatt, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, New-York City, Room No. 4, in said district, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL J. BARNEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Daniel J. Barney, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, July 10, 1871.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway.

ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys, No. 17 Nassau-street, New-York City. jy12-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM HOFFMAN, LUCIUS BELL and JOHN S. SEE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Hoffman, Lucius Bell and John S. See, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 18th day of July, A. D. 1871.

M. M. STANFIELD, Assignee.

jy19-law3wW*

NO. 2,356.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Blumenthal, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1871.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.

jy12-law3wW*

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S

FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY, HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY, OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT, OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.

PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.

Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.

H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, July 26 | Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 5
Parthia, Wednesday, Aug. 9 | Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16 | Samaria, Tuesday Aug. 22
China, Wednesday, Aug. 23 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
For Russia and Scotia. | By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin.....$120, gold. | Cabin.....$100, gold.
Second cabin.....80, gold. | Second cabin.....75, gold.
Return tickets, cabin.....$200 and $250, gold.
Second cabin.....150, gold.
By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.
First cabin.....$80, gold. | Steerage.....$30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA, embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 12 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 26th July. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Aug. 3, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....90 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....36
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
India.....Sat., July 29 | Ismailia.....Wed., July 26
Columbia.....Sat., Aug. 5 | Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 2
Persia.....Sat., Aug. 12 | Alexandria...Wed., Aug. 9
Australia.....Sat., Aug. 19 | Assyria.....Wed., Aug. 16
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Sept. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, July 29, at 2 P. M.
VIRGINIA, SUMNER, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 8 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 11 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London Direct; Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, No. 69 Broadway.
W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M.
OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 4 P. M.
BALTIC, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship position, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES: Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class Clyde-built Iron Screw Steam-ships from PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
ERIN, Capt. PRICE.....July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. P. FREEMAN.....Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. ——.....Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. ——.....Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. P. FREEMAN, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
July 29—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COSTARICA, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
HERMACK, Capt. WIER.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. W. HOR.....July 27
HABANA, Capt. E. H. MORTON.....Aug. 3
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau).Aug. 10
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 2 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Thursday, July 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakes.....Wednesday, Aug. 16
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the stupidity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NORES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, July 27, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 2 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,
A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
NEW-YORK, 22d July, 1871.
The public are cautioned against negotiating the following notes, drafts and checks which were stolen from the messenger of this bank. Payment has been stopped:

PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Almy & Co., at Dry Goods Bank	$775 47
Ingraham, Corbin & M., at Chatham Bank	660 27
Eagle Paper Collar Co., at Ninth National Bank	514 38
Bell and Colley, at Ninth National Bank	85 00
Harris Bros. & Co., at Ninth National Bank	828 37
J. & T. Pearsall, at Market Bank	1,989 45
Warren, Spadone & Co., at Park Bank	252 50
Rubber Clothing Co., at Tradesmen's Bank	3,000 00
J. W. Stout, at Importers' & Traders' Bank	725 00
Curran, Goodwin, Walker & Co., at Central National Bank	1,639 27
Dettinger & Son, at Park Bank	942 60
Jas. L. Davis, at Tradesmen's Bank	2,531 12
Beaupre & Kelley, at Chatham Bank	517 72

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
ON CHATHAM BANK.

Gold check indorsed by Arnold, Sturges & Co., for	$3,653 27
Gold check indorsed by August Belmont & Co., for	1,475 75
Gold check indorsed by Trevor & Colgate, for	5,001 86
Gold check indorsed by Hallgarten & Co., for	1,458 00
Gold check indorsed by Hallgarten & Co., for	89 00
Gold check indorsed by Brown Bros. & Co., for	249 68

ON MERCANTILE BANK.

Gold check indorsed by Duncan, Sherman & Co., for	$4,032 22
Gold check indorsed by E. D. Randolph & Co., for	104 62

ON PARK BANK.

Gold check indorsed by Duncan, Sherman & Co., for	$186 41
Gold check indorsed by A. Morgan's Sons, for	698 28
Gold check indorsed by J. & W. Seligman & Co., for	40 00
Gold check indorsed by Bittel & Tepel, for	106 00
Gold check indorsed by Hallgarten & Co., for	1,282 17
Draft on Swensen, Perkins & Co., accepted payable at Park Bank, indorsed by T. R. Farnsworth, Cashier, for	350 00

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

56 Maiden Lane, CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

IOWA CITY AND CITY BONDS

of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FREDERIC OGDEN,

GOLD BROKER.
NO. 2 EXCHANGE COURT.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary.
WM. MULLIGAN, President.

VIRGINIA BONDS, COUPONS, REGISTERED STOCK and interest certificates funded into the new consolidated bond of the State of Virginia, at a moderate charge and with promptness. Virginia bonds and coupons bought and sold at market rates. Particular attention given to correspondents.
JOHN B. MANNING, No. 6 Broad-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF
NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY; OR,
SPECIAL SALES made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this house for over nineteen years.
Stocks and Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards and at private sale.
Insurance Stocks and Scrips, Bank, City Railroad, Gas-light, Telegraph, Express, Mining and Manufacturing Stocks and Bonds, City, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, including Southern and Western Securities, largely dealt in for many years.
First-class Investment Securities, paying from ten to twelve per cent. interest for trust and other funds, always on hand for sale at the lowest rates.
Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards a specialty.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Drafts payable at sight. Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
to the negotiation of
CITY, TOWN, COUNTY, STATE, RAILROAD, AND OTHER INCORPORATED LOANS,
Having facilities for their placing unsurpassed in the United States.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO Railroad Company.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.
Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.
The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.
The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons: thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.

MEAD & CLARK,

FINANCIAL AGENTS, NO. 141 BROADWAY, AND
ERASTUS P. MEAD,
Banker, No. 340 3d-av., corner 25th-st.,
Invite the attention of capitalists and investors generally to the

First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
WALKILL VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,

which they offer for sale at ninety and accrued interest, in currency.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company
7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of **one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres** of the most valuable **Lumber Lands in Michigan**, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., P. O. BOX 2,836, NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEX. ANDERSON & CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

ILLINOIS LOAN AGENCY.

TEN PER CENT.,
clear of all expenses, payable semi-annually in New-York, can be obtained on valuable lands in Central Illinois, with three times the amount of the investment on bond and mortgage. Satisfactory City references given. Iowa lands purchased.
J. C. CONKLING & CO., Springfield, Ill.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS.

The surest and most remunerative of bond investments. Also, other safe and desirable securities, paying 10 and 12 per cent. interest. For sale by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.
The annual election for directors of this Company will take place at their office in Marshalltown, Iowa, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., and such other business transacted as may regularly come before said meeting. J. MILLER, Jr., Secretary.
MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, June 27, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

SIX PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE
WARE RIVER RAILROAD CO.,

DUE 1890.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Interest payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. Issue of bonds limited to $15,000 per mile of completed Road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to William Hyde, Esq., President Ware National Bank, and Hon. William Mixter, of Boston, Trustees, and covering every description of property the Company now own or whatever they may acquire hereafter.
Fifteen and a half miles of the Road already completed and in operation, and earning a revenue over and above operating expenses and interest on its proportion of the bonds.
The line is a valley line, with fourteen stations, reaching every available manufacturing point from Palmer to Winchendon, a distance of forty-eight and a half miles, connecting with the Boston and Albany and New-London Northern Railroad at Palmer; with the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad (Tunnel line) at Baldwinsville, and with the Cheshire and Monadnock Railroad at Winchendon, with over 300 miles of northern and north-eastern connections.
THESE BONDS HAVE AN ADDITIONAL SECURITY FROM THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, WHICH PROHIBIT THE ISSUE OF RAILROAD BONDS BEYOND AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK ACTUALLY PAID IN.

The total issue of bonds	$750,000
The total issue of stock	1,000,000

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the bonds have been purchased by capitalists along the line. After thorough investigation, we recommend these bonds to investors as both safe and profitable.
Pamphlets and particulars furnished on application.
We are now offering these bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

MAY & KING,

NO. 1 NEW-ST.

CITY SEVENS (7s.)
BROOKLYN WATER LOAN 6s.
BROOKLYN PROSPECT PARK 6S.
MOBILE CITY 8s.
MOBILE & OHIO 6s (Gold Interest.)
For Sale by GEO. K SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, JUNCTION OF WORTH AND MOTT STS.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable August 1, 1871.
CHAS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
E. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, July 12, 1871.
DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half per Cent., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders or their representatives, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of August next.
The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. until that date, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IN currency, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered as the close of the 15th day of July next, after which date and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly Dividend of (2½) Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 31st instant, and opened Aug. 2.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1871.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due Aug. 1, upon the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the office of George Opdyke & Co., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1871.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Guaranteed Preferred Stock of the LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due Aug. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 59 Liberty-st., free of Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable, on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st August.
JAMES YERBANCE, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August.
R. RUCK, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons due Aug. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
WM. H. SEWARD, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President and Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st August next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—July 19, 1871.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 13th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS No. 226 W est 41st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A VERY STYLISH BAY HORSE, 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, together with fine harness and top phaeton, used but a few times; must be sold, as owner leaves the City. Call at No. 88 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH WELL-bred gray mare, fifteen hands high, 5 years old, trots very fast, is very fine under saddle; will be sold very low, as the owner has no use for her. Can be seen at DRENNAN'S stable, 7th-av. and 37th st.

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME BROWN mare, 6 years old, 16 hands high, just from the country; warranted sound and kind; suitable for a doctor, express, private coupe, or any work. Call at No. 523 West 28th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BAY HORSE, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high; warranted sound and kind in all harness. Can be seen at No. 537 West 28th-st.

A BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS, 15¾ hands; fast traveler; sound, kind, gentle for lady to drive; $150; must be sold this day. No. 418 8th-av., corner 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HORSE, 6 years old, 15¼ hands high; been driven by ladies and children; also, a basket phaeton, nearly new, at Nos. 15 and 17 East 28th-st.

SIX HORSES—TO BE SOLD AT A SACRIfice price, for the owner has no further use for them. Can be seen at No. 728 East 6th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 37 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Fine suite and single rooms to let to families and gentlemen, with first-class board; location delightful; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

A DESIRABLE LARGE AND SMALL room, with or without board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 209 East 18th-st.; terms moderate.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board. Address No. 114 River-terrace; references required.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—LARGE ROOMS with superior board for family and gentlemen; Summer prices. References.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P.

TAXING PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The Taxation Systems of Boston and New-York Compared—A Paper by Thos. Hills, Esq., Chairman of the Boston Board of Assessors.

From the Boston Journal, July 24.

Attached to the Auditor's report, an abstract of which has been published in the *Journal*, is an able and exhaustive paper upon "The Taxation of Personal Property," by THOMAS HILLS, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Assessors. It reviews in a very thorough manner the objections that have been urged against the system pursued in this State, and compares that system in its workings with the ones that have been suggested as substitutes.

In commencing his argument, Mr. HILLS claims that the theories upon which the existing Revenue laws in Massachusetts were based have been for many generations deemed to be sound and equitable. In their administration, too, there has been as much vigor and integrity, with as little of annoying interference on the part of the officials as was consistent with their due execution, or as exists in neighboring States, though he does not consider it necessary to claim that the laws are the best that could be made, or that their operation could not be rendered more efficient and at the same time less open to objection.

In regard to the persons who now, as always, object to existing legislation, and claim that certain interests should be especially fostered by the State, and that the general good would be subserved by exempting some classes of property from taxation, the writer considers that most of them are to be generally found to be connected in some way or other with that portion of the community which is to receive the immediate benefit of the exemption: and that this fact may have had some influence in so shaping the policy of the State that a discriminating tax, with the exception of that upon the deposits of savings banks, hardly exists upon the statute books.

Another class of objectors, admitting the correctness of the theories of our law, but claiming that it is so difficult to reduce them to practice without filling the Courts with prosecutions, and subjecting the business and personal secrets of the citizen to intolerable exposure, conclude that some other method must be devised for obtaining from the community the amount needed for public expenditure. This was the position taken by the New-York Commission, consisting of Messrs. DAVID A. WELLS, EDWIN DODGE and GEO. W. CUYLER, appointed by the Governor, under authority of a joint resolution of the Legislature, to revise the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes. Of the position taken by these gentlemen, Mr. HILLS says:

"If the Commissioners have successfully assailed our Massachusetts system of taxation, and have recommended a mode that will more equitably and easily collect the revenue of the State and her municipalities, they are entitled to our thanks: and no false pride should induce us to cling to our present methods because we have become accustomed to their use, or because they are as ancient as the Commonwealth herself. But on the other hand, a State which, although the the thirty-fourth in area, is the seventh in population, and among the first in wealth, and which supports upon her sterile soil, unblessed with mineral deposits, a larger population to the square mile than any other State in the Union, should consider well before she changes a policy under which she has prospered, and which has maintained her financial credit in the money markets of the world above that of the nation of which she forms a part."

The general objections to the Massachusetts system, as announced by the Commissioners are thus stated: They admit that the laws are based upon the equitable theory that each person should pay his *pro rata* share of the public expenditure according to the value of his property, but they say that, as a certain class of wealth, generally estimated to be equal to half the whole property of the community, to a greater or less extent escapes taxation by reason of conflicting legal decisions, or through perjury and fraud, an amount of crime and inequality results that would render it better to drop the whole of the personal property from the assessment, "with the exception of that which is represented by certain corporations chartered by the State, and base all taxes upon real estate alone, or upon real estate, upon persons, in the proportion that their ability to pay taxes may be measured by the value of the real estate they occupy."

In maintaining the position that "conflicting laws and decisions render it impolitic, if not impossible, to assess a very large proportion of the personal property of the community, the Commissioners specify several important classes of this property, and cite the legal decisions which seem to sustain their views." Mr. HILLS reviews the principal decisions brought to bear by the Commissioners in a clear and impartial manner, showing that in most instances the opinion cited does not touch the real point at issue, and concluding that "so far as the legal authorities, quoted by the Commissioners themselves, fall short of sustaining the views they were cited to confirm, that it is not surprising that, in their general conclusion of this branch of their inquiry, they should desire not to be understood as taking the position that such facts and decisions are necessarily and in all respects conclusive as to the limitations of the power of States in respect to subjecting certain descriptions of property to local taxation."

The paper next proceeds to criticise the objection which alleges the impossibility of assessing personal property. Conceding that no law ever accomplishes the whole object for which it was enacted, it goes at once to the more definite claims of the New-York Commissioners. For the reason that no assessment roll was submitted to them based upon actual values, they attempted, in comparing their own State and municipalities with those beyond her border, to measure the burdens of taxation, by dividing the amounts raised by the number of inhabitants in the community upon whom the taxation was laid. The inaccuracy of this reasoning, however, is plain; for when it is considered that not only are women and children exempt from all taxation upon their persons, but that a nominal poll-tax is the only direct tax paid by nearly one-half the voting population of some American communities, it is evident that taxes are levied upon and paid by property and not by persons. Indeed, the correctness of the per capita method of estimating the weight of local taxation cannot be admitted except upon untenable theories—theories which generally fail to recognize the unequal distribution of wealth in the communities.

The Commissioners indorse the opinion that "universally the market value of the aggregate of land, and that of the aggregate of productive capital are equal," a theory which requires that the value of all buildings should be added to personal property of a less visible character, and declares that the sum total thus obtained will equal the value of the land. In refuting this position, Mr. HILLS presents an analysis of the assessments of real estate and personal property for the year 1870 in Boston, where, under the State laws, the Assessors are required to separately value lands and buildings, and where the assessments of real estate have been made with great accuracy, and a close approximation of actual market value. The detail of the assessment of the year in question was as follows:

78,061,539 square feet of marshes and flats valued at	$2,630,100
257,563,351 square feet of vacant land, valued at	31,546,300
52,151,102 square feet of improved land	179,689,375
387,775,992 square feet of land of all descriptions	$213,862,775
Value of buildings	151,730,325
Total value assessed as real estate	$365,593,100
Total assessed valuation of personal property	$218,496,300
Total assessed valuation of buildings	151,730,325
Total of personal property and buildings	$370,226,625
Total value of land within city limits	213,862,775
Total valuation of Boston for 1870	$584,089,400

"This large disproportion," says the writer, "of the nature of the buildings, and the assessed personal property of the city over the value of the land, must be still further increased by the addition of $30,000,000 of corporate stocks, the personal property of citizens of Boston, in Massachusetts corporations, every dollar of which is taxed for her benefit, although this amount, and also one of $7,000,000 of national bank stock, held in the Boston banks by non-residents of the State, form no part of the $218,500,000 of personal property included in the valuation. The percentage of the ratio of the assessed valuation of personal property to real estate throughout Massachusetts, being strikingly near that of the city of Boston, (the difference being only 3-100 of one per cent.,) would indicate that similar results would follow the analysis of the assessment of the Commonwealth. In view of these facts it would seem that the theory, that the value of the land, and the personal property of communities are equal, and upon which the Commissioners base some of their conclusions, must be abandoned, or the point admitted, that it is possible in a State that has been distinguished throughout its history for an ardent love of liberty, to compel personal property to bear a large share of the public burden. There would appear to be no escape from this position, except to assert what has been by some persons claimed, that Massachusetts is an exceptional community, with a larger proportion of wealth to the population than any other State in the Union. But to admit this would certainly concede the injustice of attempting to measure the burden of taxation upon her people by the *per capita* method of estimation."

So far as the alleged "impolicy of taxing personal property is concerned," Mr. HILLS is short and decisive. The Commissioners quote high rates of taxation prevailing in several New-York cities, but it is shown that these figures prove nothing, for the reason that where the assessment is a simply nominal one the rate of taxation will be nominal also, and will not reflect the weight of the burden upon the property. The average rate of taxation in Boston during the last ten years has been 1 3-10 per cent.; it has never yet reached 1 6-10 per cent., while the rate of Brooklyn has closely approximated to four per cent. That taxes at the rate of four per cent. would be ruinous to the holders of property, and detrimental to any community, is apparent without argument. But the taxation of property in Boston during the last ten years, although its low rate has been gained in a large degree by the assessment of personal property and a full valuation of its real estate, has not been burdensome to a degree that has been oppressive to property holders.

The paper next proceeds to an able and conclusive discussion of the new plans proposed by the Commissioners. The first of these is a proposition to assess certain corporations in a way similar to that now adopted in this Commonwealth, in regard to which they admit that "the interest of New-York would be subserved if the State should follow the example of the State of Massachusetts." All that need be said of this plan is to note the inconsistency and inequality of a scheme that taxes a certain part of the personal estate of a community and leaves another part exempt. For the remaining part of the system the Commissioners recommend the adoption of one of two plans; the first of which is to "assess all land exclusive of buildings, at fifty per cent. of its market value. They claim that it is immaterial, so far as equity is concerned, what standard of valuation is adopted for any given class of property, provided that the standard be uniform; and to this Mr. HILLS replies: "Unquestionably true if the uniform standard of valuation is alike applied to all classes of property subjected to assessment. Not true, so far as equity is concerned, if the property assessed is divided into two classes, and one class taxed twice as much as the other. To illustrate: A municipality with a valuation of $10,000,000 real estate wishes to raise $150,000 by tax. The rate of taxation would be $15 on each one thousand. A trader lives in a house worth $5,000; $1,000 being the value of the land and $4,000 the value of the building. A farmer lives upon a farm, $4,000 being the value of the land, and $1,000 the value of the building. A speculator in town lots has land worth $5,000. The total value of the real estate of each is $5,000, and at one and one-half per cent., the tax of each would be $75. Now, suppose you reduce the valuation uniformly fifty per cent., the valuation is $5,000,000, the rate $30 on a thousand. The farm and buildings, the house and lot, and the unimproved land, each valued at $2,500, and the tax of each three per cent., $75. But test the plan proposed by the Commissioners by these figures. For the purpose of fixing the rate, we take the proportions found in the tax of Boston for the year 1870, and our municipality has a valuation of land, $5,900,000; buildings, $4,100,000; total, $10,000,000. Land reduced to fifty per cent of its value—$2,950,000; buildings, full value, $4,100,000; total valuation, $7,050,000; rate of tax to raise, $150,000—$21 27. The trader's valuation would be, land, $1,000, reduced to $500; building, $4,000; taxable valuation, $4,500; tax, $95 71; the farmer's valuation would be, land, $4,000, reduced to $2,000; building, $1,000, taxable valuation, $3,000; tax, $63 81; the speculator's valuation would be, land, $5,000, reduced to $2,500; taxable valuation, $2,500; tax, $53 17."

Taking the figures of the tax of 1870 in this city, it is shown that the proposed plan would increase the rate of tax on the property in question to $34 60 on each $1,000 of valuation, an addition of $19 30. From a carefully-prepared table it is seen that as the more costly the land, the smaller the proportionate value of the building, the increased tax falls very unequally upon the different classes of property-owners. Fifty per cent. more or less of the whole value of the dwelling-houses of the city is in the hands of its middle and poorer classes, and, as will be conclusively shown by a table, a little further on, the increased taxation will fall upon such owners. The second plan suggested by the Commissioners is to tax real estate (land and building,) at a uniform valuation of fifty per cent. of the full value; and then to tax the occupier of each dwelling, on a valuation of his personal property, at an amount equaling three times the rental value of the premises. Of this method Mr. HILLS says: "If real estate were alone to be taxed, it is obvious that the uniform valuation of the land and building might be the full market value, or fifty, or any other per cent. of that value, without altering the taxation of the estates. But a reduced valuation brings an increased rate of tax. Is will probably be found that full valuation, and the lowest rate, possible under the system proposed, will make the personal property tax exceedingly burdensome to a large class in the community. Still, in this second plan, the Commissioners adhere to the system of reduced valuations, and propose to assess real estate at fifty per cent. of its true value. The rate consequently, largely increased, will cause the personal tax to be much more than a fair percentage on three times the rental value. The valuation of the real estate of Boston for 1870 was $365,593,100; fifty per cent. of that amount is $182,796,550; the value of the improved land was $179,686,375; the value of the buildings was $151,730,325; total value of improved land and buildings, $331,416,700. Ten per cent. of this amount, for annual rental value, is $33,141,670, multiplied by three is $99,425,010. Although it is not within the plan of the Commissioners to include the unimproved vacant land, marshes and flats, yet, as they may be used in connection with other property, and increase the rental value of the occupied premises upon their value, $34,176,400, allow four per cent., $1,367,056, and a total valuation is obtained by this plan of $283,588,616. With $8,636,862 to raise, this valuation will produce a rate of $31 50 on each $1,000." Here also it is shown that while the taxes of the wealthier property-owners are decreased, those of the less fortunate ones are largely increased.

In closing his unusually valuable and conclusive paper, Mr. HILLS combats several of the more general assertions of the Commissioners, and in taking a brief glance at the Massachusetts system, gives as its one defect the absence of a recognized head. He says:

"The appointment of a tax commissioner, to whom all local boards of assessors should be subordinate, with power sufficient to compel the uniform administration of the laws of the State, throughout its jurisdiction, would speedily leave little to be desired as to the impartial and effective execution of the law in this Commonwealth."

Finally he presents the following conclusions as positions that can be maintained in opposition to those taken by the New-York Commissioners:

First—That the Commissioners have found no legal decisions of any State Court that touches our Massachusetts system of taxation, with a single exception; the decision of the New-York Court of Appeals, that personal "property must be within the State, or there is no right to tax at all." The decisions of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court are directly opposed to this doctrine, and maintains, as good law, the statute that assesses "goods, chattels, money and effects, wherever they are; ships and vessels, at home or abroad," and collects the tax from the owner in the place of his domicile.

Second—There has been found no decision of the United States Supreme Court overruling any decision of the Massachusetts tribunal.

Third—Personal property can be reached in sufficient amount to cause it to bear a very considerable share of the public burdens, without a greater loss from causes beyond the control of a free government than follows the attempt to lay any tax where evasion was possible. This is manifest when it appears that the city of Boston taxes seventy-three per cent. more than all the personal property which she ought to possess, upon the theory which the Commissioners indorse; and upon the fact that, in her assessment of 1870, personal property (excluding buildings which were taxed as real estate) bore thirty-eight per cent. of the whole burden.

Fourth—That the uniform taxation of real and personal property is not ruinous to the business interests of a State; but, on the contrary, is a condition of, or, at all events, not inconsistent with a general prosperity.

Fifth—That a taxation, confined to real estate only, enhances the cost of every article sold, it becomes, as nearly as may be, a per capita taxation, and as such unequal. It is also a discriminating tax against business capital, upon which it is in effect a direct tax; and in favor of invested capital, which can be reached by this method only indidentally.

Sixth—That of the plans of taxation recommended by the Commissioners, one is a real estate tax, with all its inherent inequality, made more unjust by a discrimination against estates among the least able to bear taxation, and the other compels the heavy taxation of a class in the community heretofore deemed unable to bear any but the most nominal assessments. They both alike directly exempt the wealthy from taxation, by increasing the burden of the poorer classes; while the theory by which it is declared that these heavy exemptions for one class and assessments on the other are distributed and equalized, has never been demonstrated by actual experience, and, at best, would be but a doubtful experiment.

A Cruel Hoax.

On Monday Sheriff HENRY, of Queens County, and Jailer long JOHN WHITCOMB, formerly of the Broadway squad, were surprised to see a hearse with gorgeous trappings, followed by a dozen or more carriages, drive up to the entrance of the old Queens County "Brig" and Jail, and stop. Soon a thundering knock was given at the door, and Undertaker MUNN, of Long Island City, demanded the body of JOHN REGAN, who, he said, had committed suicide in his cell the previous day. WHITCOMB, after collecting his thoughts, and gently muttering a few oaths, said there must be some mistake, as no man had committed suicide in the jail. MUNN was not to be put off by any subterfuge, and the mother, brother and friends, who now dismounted from the carriage, demanded to see the corpse. The body of the supposed unfortunate was soon forthcoming, but instead of being lifeless was all health and vigor. The Sheriff thinking that REGAN had spent enough time in jail allowed him to return with the funeral cortége. The news of the reported suicide was carried to the mother and friends by a man named TAYLOR, a resident of Hunter's Point. What motive he had is not known.

Suicide of a Despondent German.

Yesterday afternoon, AUGUST KOEHLER, a native of Prussia, about forty years of age, was found in his room on the top floor of the lodging-house, Nos. 85 and 87 Chatham-street, in a dying condition, with two vials which had contained laudanum by his side. A physician was immediately summoned, but in spite of all that could be done for him KOEHLER died soon after being discovered, and the remains were removed to the office of a Bowery undertaker, where an inquest will be held today by Coroner KEENAN. From the investigation which has been made of the case, it appears that deceased, who was a man of means and education, arrived in this country about twelve years ago, and engaged extensively in the manufacture of paper boxes in the Bowery, but without meeting with any great success. Subsequently he engaged in other pursuits in New-Jersey, where he seems to have encountered complete failure, as three years ago he took lodgings in the house where his life ended, and it was generally understood that he was in straitened circumstances. He was, however, kindly treated, and until recently was a companionable man. For the past few months he shunned society, became very despondent, and was generally noticed as entirely changed in his moods and habits. He did not, however, give expression to an intention to commit suicide, and he was not suspected of entertaining such a purpose. Yesterday morning he came down from his room and passed into the street as usual, being greeted by the proprietor as he passed out, but his return soon afterward to his room, at an unusual hour, led to his being looked after, with the result which has been stated. Deceased had no relatives in this country, but it is believed that he has left a family in Germany. He had, however, many warm friends in the City, and some of these have expressed their desire to take charge of the body, after the inquest, for burial.

DRUGGISTS AND DRUG CLERKS.

Commencement of the Examinations—The Course Adopted—Attempt to Swindle by Means of Forged Letters.

Yesterday, at 10 A. M., the examination of druggists and drug clerks, under the new law, commenced at the offices of the Examiners, No. 227 Fourth-avenue. Fifteen gentlemen had been notified to appear, but up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon only seven had presented themselves. The first proved to be a remarkably quick and intelligent man, and he passed all the four Examiners in less than an hour. The others were somewhat slower, the average length of their examinations being one hour and a half. Each applicant for a certificate first presents himself to the Secretary, Mr. LOUIS G. BRANDA, who registers his name and address. He is then introduced to Dr. FROHWEIN, who examines him in practical pharmacy, &c. The doctor's questions, about forty in all, are written out and numbered. A few of them are handed to each applicant, and he writes his answer, or, if he prefers, gives it *viva voce*. The precise nature of the questions put we are not at liberty to give, further than to state that the first very properly relates to weights and measures and their uses. Two gentlemen were under examination yesterday while our reporter was present, and their answers were given rapidly, fully and clearly. The applicant is next examined in *materia medica*. He is required to be able to distinguish the various drugs by appearance or smell. Thus, there are three kinds of senna, all of different strength, and two or three kinds of rhubarb. He should be able to know and name each kind at a glance, and describe their different properties. The candidate next passes to Dr. O'LEARY's room, who examines him principally on his knowledge of medicines, and their effect on the system. The doctor writes out a prescription in Latin, hands it to the person under examination, and requests him to state whether he considers it a proper one, and also whether he observes anything unusual in it. One prescription we were shown called for two grains of strychnine, a dose sufficient to kill a robust man; another for a powerful preparation of mercury, seldom used on account of its strength; another for a medicinal preparation very little known, and rarely, if ever, used in this country. The applicant is expected to notice these things at once. He is also required to state the usual doses in which the various medicines are given to adults and to children, and the effect which one kind of medicine is likely to have when given in connection with some other kind, either of a similar or opposite nature. Having passed these three examinations, he is handed over to Dr. DOREMUS, who puts him through a course of chemistry, paying especial attention to poisons, their detection and antidotes. When delivered from the hands of Dr. DOREMUS he receives a memorandum signed by the four examiners, provided his examination has been satisfactory, which entitles him to a certificate. These certificates are not yet ready, but will be in a few days.

All the applicants for certificates who presented themselves yesterday were passed. They were all proprietors of drug-stores. Dr. DOREMUS stated that he was surprised at the knowledge shown by them, and that the readiness and correctness of their answers could not have been anticipated. He is of opinion that few who present themselves will fail to pass their examinations.

A few days ago it was discovered that letters bearing the forged signatures of two of the examiners had been sent to various druggists in this City, in which it was stated that for a fee of $150 the recipients would receive their certificates without further trouble. The writer is believed to be known.

A few letters have been received by the Examiners bespeaking favorable consideration for certain applicants, on various grounds. All such letters, the Examiners wish it to be understood, are disregarded, and rather tend to prejudice them unfavorably against the parties whose interests the writers hope to serve.

Departure of the Congress, the Supply Ship of the Arctic Expedition.

When the Arctic expedition was fitted out, the United States ship *Supply* was assigned to convey supplies and follow after the *Polaris*, but the *Supply* having been sent to France with provisions, was detained at Lisbon and at England, where she received a cargo of Cannel coal, and after her arrival here, which was some time after she was due, she had to discharge her stores, which would consume time and materially interfere with her early departure for the Greenland coast, the supply station of the Arctic expedition. The probable result of her sailing so late in the season would be, that on arriving in the Northern waters, Winter, which sets in very early in that latitude, would prevent her returning, and she would remain frozen in until next Summer. The Navy Department, therefore, ordered the *Supply* to be placed out of commission, and the steam frigate *Congress* to be fitted out for the purpose alluded to. The crew of the *Supply* was accordingly transferred to the *Congress*, and having completed taking in her stores, she was, on Monday, inspected by Secretary ROBESON and ordered to proceed at once to Disco, a Danish settlement on the coast of Greenland, the supply station of the expedition. The *Congress*, yesterday afternoon, was ready to sail for her destination and started down the Bay. After waiting for the storm to subside she puts to sea. The following are the names of the officers of the *Congress* assigned to this duty: Captain, H. K. Davenport; Lieutenant-Commander, W. T. Sampson; Lieutenant-Commander, Benjamin F. Day; Surgeon, Edward S. Bogert; Assistant Surgeon, Homer L. Law; Pay-master, George Cochran; Lieutenants, Charles H. Stockton and C. T. Arnold; Chief Engineer, Edward B. Latch; First Assistant Engineer, Charles H. Greenleaf; Second Assistant Engineer, Thomas W. Fitch; Masters, J. V. B. Bleecker, H. C. Hunter and W. H. Everitt; First-Lieutenant of Marines, Chas. L. Sherman; Captain's Clerk, Wm. G. Wyman; Pay Clerk, Wm. S. Underdown; Boatswain, John Hall; Gunner, Wm. T. Devlan; Carpenter, Henry Davis; Sail-maker, A. A. Warren, and ten Midshipmen. The *Polaris* arrived at St. John, Newfoundland, on the 13th inst., and is probably very near Holstenberg by this time.

Latest Phase of the Broadway Job—Suit for Redress by a Property-Owner.

The first action for redress in the gigantic Broadway widening job, on the part of property-owners, was commenced in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. A capias was served on Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN, informing him that a suit had been instituted against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York by DANIEL GARRISON, for the recovery of $40,000, being the amount awarded to him for property taken in the proposed improvement of Broadway, from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street, and of interest on the amount from the 28th of April, 1871, the date of the confirmation of the Commissioner's report. Mr. GARRISON is a non-resident of this City, and is the lessee of the lot at the north-east corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street, and is also the owner of the building situate thereon. The property was damaged at $40,000, but it is well known that before the awards to property-holders could be paid, several newspapers, among which the TIMES was the most prominent, gave an *exposé* of the scandalous job, the facts of which were obtained through the accidental death of County Auditor WATSON, and that TWEED and his Tammany coadjutors were then compelled, in order to conceal their shameful acts, to enact a new Legislative bill annulling the proceedings of the original Commission, and appointing another one in its place. Before commencing his suit Mr. GARRISON, through Mr. JOHN C. SHAW, his legal adviser, made application to the proper legal authorities for his award for the purpose of using their refusal as the foundation for a complaint. His suit is intended as a test one, there being several similar ones in Mr. SHAW's care which are dependent on the result. One of the features which is expected from the trial of the case is a full and minute *exposé* of the manner in which the Broadway job was consummated, together with the names of the authors of it.

An Unfounded Report.

Much excitement was caused in the City yesterday by the report that a terrible accident had occurred on the Long Island Railroad, at Jamaica, and that twenty-four persons had been killed. It was found upon investigation to be entirely without foundation.

Heavy Whisky Seizure by Brooklyn Assessors.

Yesterday morning Assistant Assessors ANDERSON and SMITH, belonging to Gen. JOURDAN's district in Brooklyn, detected a load of illicit Fifth Ward rum in Brooklyn, being driven toward the ferry. Chase was given, and the load was traced to the wholesale liquor-store of STEPHEN KINNEY & Co., No. 34 Platt-street, in this City. A strict watch was kept on the premises by one of the Assistant Assessors, while the other brought Collector BLAKE, of the Thirty-second District, to the place, who entered and seized the whole establishment. It was found to contain a very large amount of contraband spirits.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

On Monday afternoon, a fine spirited young horse, attached to a light buggy belonging to Mr. GAYNOR, of East Twelfth-street, took fright while standing outside a store in Broadway, and dashed away at a frightful pace. A poor man crossing the road was knocked down and had two of his ribs broken, besides being cut in the head and face severely. At the corner of Fourth-street, the horse came full tilt against a truck and fell to the ground. Two lads were knocked down and severely bruised. The horse was not much injured, but the wagon was badly shattered.

The annual excursion and picnic of the Odd-fellows of Morrisania came off on Monday, and wound up with a serious fracas on board of the steamer when near Blackwell's Island, on the homeward trip. Two men, named ALEXANDER FARRELL and JAMES HALLOCK, both residents of Harlem, got into an altercation, when FARRELL stabbed HALLOCK in the abdomen, inflicting a very severe, if not a fatal, wound. As soon as the steamer reached its destination HALLOCK was placed under surgical treatment, and FARRELL was held to answer.

ELLEN CASEY, the woman who was shot during the riots in Eighth-avenue, and one of whose legs has since been amputated, figures in the Rogue's Gallery at Police Head-quarters as No. 271 in the album, under the alias of Ellen Mellville. She is an English pickpocket, having been born in Liverpool, and her real name is ELLEN COFFEY. She assumed, about two years ago, the surname of the burglar JIM CASEY, who was subsequently shot, at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue, by JOHN MCCORMICK, another burglar, during a quarrel over the spoils of a bank robbery.

In our report of the inspection of stables on the 22d inst., it was stated that the horses of the Second-avenue line had ten pounds of feed every day. Mr. SMITH, the Superintendent, informs us that each horse has seventeen pounds and a half of meal and ten and a half pounds of hay every day. Provision has now been made to supply each horse with good and clean bedding. The scarcity of this accommodation was particularly noticed by Mr. BERGH in his inspection of the stables.

The new organization of hackmen appointed a committee to wait upon Mayor HALL, and enter a protest against the new ordinance relating to hacks, which has been referred to the Committees on Ordinances of both branches of the Common Council. The Mayor has informed the hackmen that he has no power in the matter in its present stage, and that their protest should be addressed to the committees to whom the ordinance has been referred.

Early yesterday morning, GEORGE MCKNIGHT, a well-known rough, made an assault upon ARCHIBALD STEWART, of No. 333 West Fourth-street, with whom he was riding in a grocer's wagon. Striking STEWART a blow behind the ear, he knocked him out of the wagon, and the horse then taking fright and running away, MCKNIGHT was thrown out and received severe injuries.

Early yesterday morning Mr. BERGH's officers made a raid on the milk vans and the trucks laden with dead porkers at Fulton Ferry. Some of the latter had over 8,000 pounds weight in addition to the truck. Nine loads were reduced, much to the relief of the poor horses but not to the improvement of the tempers of the drivers, who swore at a fearful rate at the trouble occasioned them in unloading.

The Children's Aid Society, yesterday, sent a company of about sixty, composed mainly of boys and girls, and including a few poor and deserving families, to Iowa, under the charge of Mr. GOURLEY, the Superintendent of the Eighteenth-street Lodging-house. All these people either have situations already secured for them, or will obtain them shortly after their arrival at their destination.

There is a sign on Tenth-street, near the corner of Fourth-avenue, which advertises the business of ANDREW J. GARVEY, plain and ornamental plasterer, in Third-avenue, near Tenth-street. Strong and political influence is required to obtain a permit to plant a sign on the sidewalk several blocks away from one's place of business, but GARVEY, the chief Tammany plasterer, is of course an exception to ordinary rules.

Street gamins are particularly active in collecting peach-stones. They dispose of the kernels at the rate of two cents per hundred to druggists. The manual labor and the lucrative features of this speculation do not sufficiently harmonize to the gamin's mind, but they have thus far failed to get up "a corner" in peach-pits.

JOHN MOORE, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, who was admitted to the institution on the 30th of July, last year, from Sing Sing, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in his room by a rope which he had made by tearing his shirt into strips. An inquest will be held in the case on Thursday.

From inquiries made at the different railroad stables, we learn that the horse disease is still making sad havoc among the stock. It is singular that the disease attacks so many mares in proportion to the number of horses. Where ten mares are sick only one horse is affected with the disease.

Washington Parade Ground is now covered with green grass, and is almost entirely finished. About all that is left to be completed is the fountain and the cottage. The park has long been silent and unmusical Wednesdays, and, now that it is almost finished, it is hoped that the band will begin to play there.

Chief Detective IRVING's private office at Head-quarters is like a small arsenal, with the arms, ammunition, &c., taken from rioters on Black Wednesday. Some of the weapons are of the oldest kind of firearms, and bear indubitable proofs of having come from Ireland. It is a curious collection.

Returns of process were made at the United States District Court, yesterday, with care of five barrels of distilled spirits found at Pier No. 33 North River, and as no claimant appeared for the property, Commissioner OSBORN condemned it by default.

In days of yore the signs before tobacco-stores were all wooden statues of Indians. These wooden Indians, like the red men of the forest, are now fast disappearing, and their places are being filled with figures of the races that now rule the continent.

The Neptune Club are having a jolly time at the Highlands. They are to have a big "blow out" shortly, and Mr. A. J. GARVEY is to lend tham the large number of Tammany banners and flags, of which he has the disposition, for decoration.

JAMES MCCAFFREY, of No. 601 East Sixteenth-street, yesterday fell into an area at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue A, receiving a severe scalp wound and injury to the spine. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Special Police Badge No. 144, and Fire Badge No. 29 are lost. The finders are requested to return them to the TIMES office. Persons found in possession of them will be arrested and prosecuted for false personation.

Deputy United States Marshal PURVIS arrested Mrs. DENA BRINKERMAN, of No. 560 Sixth-avenue, yesterday, on a charge of selling cigars in unstamped boxes. The accused was held in $1,000 bail by Commissioner SHIELDS.

MORRIS TREOHAN, aged twelve years, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received on the 13th of June, by being caught in a printing-press, at No. 60 John-street, where he was employed.

JAMES A. HAWKE, aged eight years, died yesterday, at the residence of his parents, No. 187 Stanton-street, from injuries received by an accidental fall from an unfinished building, on the previous Sunday.

The bark *New World*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from London, forty-three days out, was quarantined yesterday. Two deaths from small-pox occurred on the voyage.

The young men of the City who heed fashion more than common sense, are now wearing white vails caught up around their straw-hats, in a style similar to that in vogue among ladies.

Judge JOHN H. MCCUNN, of the Superior Court, is erecting four dwelling-houses in Twenty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue. They will contain all the modern improvements.

Very life-like and admirably-finished chromos of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER adorn the windows of several Broadway stores. The portrait elicits much admiration.

The body of a drowned man was found yesterday morning in the East River at pier No. 47, and was sent to the Morgue.

Thirty-one patrolmen were arraigned before Commissioner MANIERRE, yesterday, for various infractions of the rules, but none of the cases were of a serious character.

JENS ERSTARD, a seaman on the Norwegian bark *St. Olaf*, at pier No. 3 North River, yesterday fell into the hold of the vessel and broke his leg. He was taken to Park Hospital.

Blackberries are very abundant in the City just at present and form staple of considerable trade, up-town. They sell at from ten to fourteen cents per quart.

It is not true that the Elevated Railway Company, on Greenwich-street, has ceased to run its cars. Trips are made daily, as heretofore.

"BILLY" EDWARDS, the prize-fighter, has been placed in charge of the butcher's department at Blackwell's Island. COLLINS, his opponent, is breaking stone.

Prof. F. G. DANFORTH, of Ohio, is at the Sturtevant House.

The forty gambling houses reported in the TIMES a few weeks ago, and situated on Broadway and in Fulton and Ann streets, are still in full blast. The mammoth keno game in Eighth-street, near Broadway, has increased its business. The Police have an excellent opportunity to add to their laurels by a raid upon the dens whose proprietors profess to have no fear of them.

BROOKLYN.

About six years ago, Williamsburg was thrown into considerable excitement by the supposed kidnapping of ANN MASTERSON, thirteen years of age. Nothing was heard of her until yesterday, when a letter was received by her aunt, Mrs. GOHUGAN, setting forth that ANN was living in Baltimore, in a place of ill repute, and that she was anxious to return to her home.

Officer MCCULLOCH, of the Third Precinct, was stabbed twice in the leg yesterday afternoon by a lunatic named JOSEPH KELLEY, whom he was endeavouring to take to the Asylum at Flatbush. After inflicting the wounds KELLEY fled to his home on Hoyt-street, near Butler, but was subsequently captured.

About 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, WM. HOAGLAN, a carpenter, while at work on the new Fulton Ferry-house, fell from a scaffold, a distance of fifteen feet, and injured himself both internally and externally in a severe manner. He was conveyed to his home, at No. 303 Adams-street.

JOHN CONNORS, the alleged murderer of JOHN GASS in the Eastern District, in January last, was admitted to bail by Judge MCCUE, in the City Court, yesterday, in the sum of $20,000. CONNORS was tried for the murder in June, but the jury failed to agree.

LONG ISLAND.

PATRICK BULGER made a complaint before Judge QUATERMAN, of Flushing, yesterday, against MICHAEL O'BRIEN and MARGARET, his wife, for being drunk and disorderly. They occupy the same house, in Garden-street, but, owing to Margaret's quarrelsome disposition, she disturbs the peace of every one in her vicinity. She has been frequently under arrest, and considering what she costs the town in trials, the Judge sentenced her to ninety days' imprisonment in the jail, and sentenced her husband to pay the costs, $5.

The work on Mr. STEWART's railroad from New-York to Hempstead Plains, goes ahead rapidly. The contracts for stone work amount to $100,000. The railroad encounters sixteen highways between Flushing and Hyde Park, all of which are crossed either under or over, thus causing no interruption of travel. The tunnel through Flushing is to be 160 feet long and seventeen feet wide.

A romantic elopement is reported at Hempstead, a farm laborer, named GOLDRICK, having fled with an adopted daughter of his employer, named CARMAN. GOLDRICK unhooked the horses from the plough, and on their backs the couple reached the train that brought them to this City. The girl is said to be fifteen, and her Romeo only fifty years of age.

JOHN KELLUM, the special architect of A. T. STEWART in his Hempstead Plains matter, died yesterday morning, at 3 A. M. The night previous a special train on the Long Island Railroad conveyed A. T. STEWART and family to the abode of the sick man.

The Flushing Conservatory of Music, Prof. BERGE, of Flushing, has been removed to the fine large Music Hall on Parsons-avenue, lately purchased by Mr. BERGE.

The Flyaway and Sylvan Base-ball Clubs play today at Hunter's Point.

STATEN ISLAND.

The steamer *Boardman*, with two barges, took a large excursion party yesterday from Williamsburg to the vicinity of Elm Park. On her way home last evening she was unable to make headway against the furious gale on the Kills, and put into a place at Port Richmond for safety. Up to a late hour last night she remained there. There was considerable excitement among the passengers, many of whom were women and children.

The ladies of New-Dorp will hold a Fair to-morrow and next day at the Club Grounds, at that place. The proceeds are to aid in the erection of a school-house near New-Dorp for Sunday-school accommodation, and also for public worship on Sundays. The building will be under the direction of a Board of Trustees, who will welcome to its pulpit ministers of all denominations.

A violent assault was committed by JOHN F. HOLT on the wife of Mr. HAGGERTY, in Jersey-street, New-Brighton, on Sunday night. A warrant was issued by Justice KILPATRICK for his arrest, but he has left that part of the country.

At Clifton, yesterday, a number of persons from New-York, who went down to have a picnic, took satisfaction for the bad weather by treating themselves to a general row. Three were arrested and fined $5 each.

The Police authorities yesterday, under the superintendence of Capt. HOLBROOK, commenced the extension of the Police telegraph line from Factoryville to Port Richmond.

The various Lodges of the I. O. of O. F. of Staten Island intend to hold a festival on the 1st of August, at Bechtel's Park, the Neptune Lodge taking the initiative.

NEW-JERSEY.

The colored Methodists of Camden have commenced a series of Sunday "bush meetings" in a grove south of the city. On Aug. 26, they commence a grand union camp-meeting at Union Grove, about twenty miles south of Camden, on the West Jersey Railroad.

R. J. ENWRIGHT, who was employed by HIGGINS & BRAND, dry-goods dealers on Newark-avenue, Jersey-City, has been arrested for robbing his employers, by passing in false checks for goods bought by customers. He has confessed to stealing $400.

The Board of Public Works of Jersey City held a meeting yesterday, and received bids for paving the Newark Plank Road. DUDLEY S. GREGORY and others remonstrated against the paving of Warren-street south of the Canal.

The body of the man who was killed on the Central Railroad, near West Elizabeth, on Monday, has been recognized as that of THOMAS O'DONNELL, a boiler-maker, who resided in Newark. He was insane.

Difficulty is found in assessing the property of Washington and Newton Townships, a portion of which was set off from Camden into Gloucester County after the election riots last Fall.

A lad, seven years old, named SWEET, while playing at Green's Basin, Trenton, on Monday evening, fell in, and before help could be rendered, was drowned.

Hon. LEON ABBETT has withdrawn from the contest for the Senatorial nomination on the Democratic ticket.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Capt. S. D. Trenchard has been detached from command of the United States steamer *Lancaster*, and placed on waiting orders; First Assistant Engineer George P. Hind, from the *Worcester*, and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard.

[Advertisement.]

The naval attack upon the pig-eyed pirates of the Corea was a gallant affair—knocks were given, knocks were received—and KNOX will celebrate this triumph by issuing victorious wreaths in the shape of inimitable hats—cassimere, straw, muslin, canvas, silk, felt, &c. The issues will be made immediately from No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	July 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	July 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Ismailia	July 26	New-York	Glasgow.
Deutschland	July 29	New-York	Bremen.
St. Laurent	July 29	New-York	Havre.
City of Wash'n	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
England	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
India	July 29	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Columbia	July 27	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	July 27	New-York	V. Cruz.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Idaho*, at 9½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 11:20 A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Havana, West Indies and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M. (The Postmaster-General advises that mail-matter for *Northern Mexico, below Eagle Pass*, should be marked and sent "via New-Orleans," thus saving about thirty days in transmission)....For Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M....For Bermuda, West Indies, by the *San Francisco*, at 11 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 25—*In steam-ship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. M. D. McCall, S. Gerving, lady and infant, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jones, Mr. Jackson, J. Ward, F. W. Sykes, Wm. Ults, Mr. Horth, Mr. North, F. Dunne, H. Rhodes, H. R. Hayabon, J. T. Mallory, Mr. Saunders, G. B. Schute, Miss Queen, R. Porter, F. M. Nilson, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Sweeney, J. S. Crotty, Rev. S. A. Tipple, J. M. Cox, Rev. H. Goodwin, M. Ward, Mr. Ward, Mr. Greenwood, Mrs. Morris and 2 children, Rev. P. J. Murphy, A. Holmes, Mr. Heyden, Miss Wild, Mrs. Love, Mr. Bull and lady, Mr. Raeburn, Miss S. Lee, M. Clarey, Mrs. Clarey, Miss Clarey, Mr. Bowden.

JULY 25—*In steam-ship Colorado, from Liverpool.*—W. H. Walton, L. L. Condit, Mrs. Nora Condit, Miss L. Condit, Master L. L. Condit, A. Payne, Nath. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Geo. Steanes, Miss Lizzie Piper, Hamilton G. Parke, Thos. Howells, Miss Fanny Allen, Miss Sarah Allen, Miss Lucy Allen, Mme. Stella, G. Green, Miss Mary Green, Miss E. Green, George Green, James Green, Edmund Bird, G. Bartra.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:50 | Sun sets......7:22 | Moon sets..12:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...1:47 | Gov. Island..2:36 | Hell Gate...3:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, July 25.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Ismailia, (Br.,) Brown, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; William P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Titian, (Br.,) Buchanan, Sidney, C. B., International Coal and Railway Co.; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Robert C. Winthrop, Powers, Cronstadt, J. Atkins & Co.; Semiramis, Gerrish, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; William Frothingham, Gordon, Quebec, Heney & Parker.

Barks Esperanza, (Nor.,) Nielson, Gloucester, E., Wendt, Tetens & Rockmann; Emma, (Br.,) Forbes, Aspinwall, J. J. Whitney & Co.; Ilva, (Br.,) Letson, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Mary Lucretia, Hendrickson, Gibraltar for orders, H. Batjer; Enterprise, (Br.,) McIntosh, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker.

Brigs Victoria, (Norw.,) Lochstoer, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Geo. Harris, Blanchard, Ponce, P. R., R. P. Buck; Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa, Joseph Foulke's Sons; Martha, Cassidy, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schrs. T. A. Ward, Sprague, Shulee, N. S., Snow & Richardson; Lucy, Mahlman, Eastport, J. Boynton's Sons & Co.; Hattie E. Smith, Brown, Newburyport, B. J. Wenberg; Abbie C. Campbell, Denison, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie; Lyndon, Hilyard, Eastport, Me., John Boynton's Son & Co.; Arthur Patterson, Brazos Santiago, Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd; Emma, Wright, Georgetown, S. C., J. H. Risley; Cinderella, Lewis, New-Haven.

Sloop Unity, Dayton, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Colorado, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool July 12 and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 466 passengers to Williams & Guion. Throughout the passage westerly winds and head seas, with dense fogs at times. July 22, lat. 41 55, lon. 59 30, passed ship Hope, from Philadelphia, for Bristol; 23d, lat. 41 29, lon. 64, a bark-rigged steam-ship, bound east; 24th, lat. 40 40, lon. 60 30, an Inman steam-ship, do.; same date, lat. 40 30, lon. 67 50, a brig-rigged steam-ship, supposed to be the Buenos Ayres, do.; same date, nine sailing vessels bound W.

Steam-ship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool July 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. July 18, lat. 49 46, lon. 26 28, saw steam-ship City of Limerick, hence for Liverpool; 20th, lat. 45 13, lon. 42 46, a Guion steam-ship bound E.; 23d, lat. 41 10, lon. 61 50, a National steam-ship do.; 24th, lat. 40 54, lon. 65 14, steam-ship City of Brooklyn, hence for Liverpool; same date, a German steam-ship and one of the Anchor line steam-ships bound E.

Ship Chancelor, Hatten, Liverpool June 8, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Experienced strong winds from S. S. W. and W. N. W. to lon. 40 W.; light variable winds and calm with much rain and fog from thence to port; June 28, lat. 46 29, lon. 43 32, spoke ship Arcturus, bound W.; July 1, lat. 47 44, lon. 49 02, saw a large iceberg; July 7, 10 miles N. E. of Cape Race, saw another very large one.

Ship J. V. Troop, (of St. John, N. B.,) Fritz, Cardiff 47 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Took the middle passage, and had light, westerly winds. Has been 19 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship New World, Champion, London June 10, and Isle of Wight 12th, with mdse. and 50 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. June 28 Joseph Sylvester, passenger, native of London, died of small-pox; July 1 Nathaniel Fuller, seaman, native of Castile, died of spinal disease; July 15 James Murray, seaman, native of Portland, died of small-pox.

Ship Christel, (N. G.,) Friedrichs, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 120 passengers to Herm. Koop & Co. Took the northern passage, and had light winds and calms throughout, with much fog; was 22 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship Pride of the Ocean, Wilson, of and from London May 23, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Ship Therese, Mudgett, Newport, Eng. June 7, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Ship Eugenie, (N. G.,) Voss, Hamburg June 4, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. The E. is anchored at the South-west Spit.

Bark Everhard Delius, (N. G.,) Herboth, Newcastle, England, 35 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather, with light winds and much fog the whole passage; July 14, lat. 44 33, lon. 48 25, saw a very large iceberg; July 17, on the Banks of Newfoundland, spoke schr. Linda, (of Marblehead,) Handy, with 600 quintals of fish; July 20, off Nantucket, took a pilot on board from boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

Bark America, (N. G.,) Koper, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 102 passengers to Unkart & Co. Took the northern passage, and had light winds and calms, with much fog the entire passage; was 20 ds. W. of the Banks; July 5, lat. 44, lon. 48, saw two large icebergs; June 16, lat. 49, lon. 21, spoke ship Eugenie, (N. G.,) from Hamburg, for New-York; July 24, off Montauk, spoke schr. Lucy D., from Boston for Philadelphia.

Bark Fury, (of Philadelphia,) Loud, Menton May 28, with fruit to N. Hellings & Co.—vessel to master. Took the northern passage, and had light westerly winds and thick fog; crossed the Grand Banks July 10; since westerly winds and thick fog; July 10, lat. 45 20, lon. 52 30, spoke bark Brage, (Nor.,) from Cardiff, for New-York; 16th, lat. 42 10, lon. 64 30, exchanged signals with ship Therse, from Newport, for New-York.

Bark Ella Moore, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, Glace Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Had light squally weather the entire passage; July 24, lat. 40 30, lon. 71 15, passed bark Daniel Webster, hence for Gibraltar.

Bark Samuel D. Carlton, (of Boston,) Freeman, Manila Feb. 11, with mdse. to Wm. F. Weld & Co. Passed Anjier March 1, Cape of Good Hope May 7, and crossed the equator June 24, in lon. 32 37 W. Had light weather throughout the passage; July 13, lat. 24 45, lon. 62 58, spoke schr. Ontara, of and from Boston, for Porto Rico.

Bark M. B. Almon, Townsend, of and 13 ds. from Sidney, C. B., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son. Had fine weather the entire passage; July 16, lat. 42 25, lon. 64 30, spoke bark Restless, (of Boston,) bound E.; left in port bark Colonist, ldg. for New-York; bark Napier, wtg.

Bark Chasseur, (Norw.,) Thornsen, Antwerp 49 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather to the Banks, from thence 25 ds. with light winds, squalls and fogs; July 19, lat. 40 3, lon. 67, an Austrian bark, showing letters H. T. B. Q., hence, bound E.

Bark Princess Alice, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Port Talbot 52 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Took the northern passage, and experienced strong N. W. winds to the Banks; thence 26 ds. with light westerly winds and thick fogs.

Bark Harzburg, (N. G.,) Kulilken, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 75 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Took the northern passage, and had light westerly winds most of the passage, with much rain and fog; was 18 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Mexican, (of St. John, N. B.,) Campbell, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark San Ciriaco, (Ital.,) Fabretta, Ancona 105 ds., with sulphur to David Douglas & Sons—vessel to A. Pagresta. Passed Gibraltar May 21; had rough weather; July 24, lat. 38 48, lon. 72 52, spoke bark Goethe, (N. G.,) from Philadelphia, for Hamburg.

Bark R. H. Purinton, (of Providence,) Crossley, Hamburg via Cuxhaven 50 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Shasta, Brown, Sidney, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Brig Angola, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Southergreen, Barbados 15 ds., with molasses to Hewlett & Torrance—vessel to master.

Brig Mary Stewart, (of Bangor,) Hodges, Fijardo, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to Galwey & Casado—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig R. S. Hassell, Clifford, Port Johnson, for Belfast.

Brig Minnie Miller, Summers, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Cordelia, Pearson, of and 71 ds. from Penzance, with china clay to Austen Jermain—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Schr. Marguerita, (Fr.,) Oliver, St. Pierre, Mart. 7 ds., with sugar to H. A. Suau & Sons. Had fine weather.

Schr. Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demerara, 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Edwin Rowe & Co.; vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. George B. Berkle, Rich, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, Endicott, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Isabella, Strange, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oscar F. Hawley, Bayles, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Bement, Mason, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Idaho, Davis, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Josie Wason, Addison, with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Julia Perry, ——, Machias, with piling to James Murray.

Schr. John Crockford, Hatch, Wickford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. S. Dyer, ——, Franklin, with lumber to master.

Schr. Olive Avery, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Walter Chase, French, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Geo. P. Trigg, Linekin, Gloucester, with fish to Geo. P. Trigg.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph Nickerson, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harburg, Scott, Jonesport 15 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Scio, (new) ——, Cherryfield, with lumber to master.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Revenue, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. T. Benedict, Crockett, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Susan, Dumont, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Walter C. Hall, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Arrow, Kingsland, Miller, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Jas. Warren, Drisko, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. P. Blake, (Br.,) O'Brien, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Bertenux & Co.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Georgetown.

Schr. John Pointer, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Dresden, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 20 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Jones, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. John Lozier, Trefeather, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Geo. Moon, Baker, Nantucket, with fish to Benj. West.

Schr. James Fitch, Kenny, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Geo. H. Gillum, Rodgers, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. J. K. Mundell, Potter, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. A. A. Rowe, Dickens, George's Banks, with fish to Benj. West.

Schr. Nathaniel Stevens, Chase, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. William E. Wait, Armstrong, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. R. S. Smith, Robinson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Pearl, Phillips, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Baltimore, Howes, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Volunteer, Freeman, Elizabethport, for Freeman.

Schr. Atlantic, Knowlton, Bangor, with lumber and laths to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Challenge, Lowe, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Dodge, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Louis F. Smith, Baxter, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Island Belle, ——, Lubec, with fish to master.

Schr. A. A. Sheppard, Wilburt, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Jas. Wilson, Green, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. John W. Bell, Hawkins, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Sunbeam, Johnson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Scud, Ryan, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Alligator, Jones, Philadelphia, for Rockport.

Schr. Charm, Dugan, Sing Sing, for Norwalk.

Schr. Spray, Horton, Providence.

Schr. Mary Natt, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Maria, Wilson, Norwich.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. Céleste, Roberts, Millstone Point.

Schr. Alice, Baker, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Anna Jacobs, Jones, New-Bedford.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton.

Schr. George B. Conover, Terry, Rockport, Me.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellsworth, Greenport.

Schr. Martha A., ——, Vinal Haven.

Schr. Lady Adams, Sears, Fall River.

Schr. Clara Belle, Bayles, Vinal Haven.

Schr. A. Terrill, Crockett, Rockport, Me.

Schr. M. A. Hayden, Harris, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mediator, Gage, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Cheesbro, Stonington.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Stonington.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Rodgers, Sandwich.

Schr. S. R. Lane, Fuller, Sandwich.

Schr. Mall, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Freestone, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Thomas Potter, Harding, New-Bedford.

Schr. San Luis, Hudson, Newport.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Joseph Rodgers, Dickens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Crosby, Boston.

Schr. Edwin S. Tyler, Williams, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Z. Kenyon, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Nathaniel Shaler, Taylor, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Kate and Mary, Coggswell, New-Haven.

Schr. Gloucester, Jayne, New-Haven.

Schr. Martha P. Ring, Avery, New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Dr. W. Powers, Crosby, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, E.; thick and raining.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Hammonia, for Hamburg; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Isaac Bell and Wm. P. Clyde, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 25.—Arr. steamer Oriental, from Savannah; barks Isabel, from Fortune Island; Hancock, from Baltimore; brigs Athalaska, from Ponce; Lucy W. Snow, from Baltimore; A. W. Roberts, from do.; Elmira, from Hoboken; Antilles, from Elizabethport; Neuvitas, from do.; schrs. Helen M. Fisher, from Monrovia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 25.—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore. Brig B. Young, from New-York. Steamer Lizzie Baker, from Savannah, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 25.—Passed in, for Baltimore, brig Mississippi, from Demerara; brig Blanche, from West Indies. A heavy N. E. storm prevails.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 25.—Arr. steam-ships San Salvador, from New-York; Gulf Stream, from New-York; schr. W. B. Mann, from New-York.

Cld. schrs. Geo. B. Somes, for Jacksonville; Frank Waller, for Jacksonville; steam-ship Virgo, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Arr. ship Southern Cross, from Glasgow.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 25—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Pavilion, from Hoboken, for Boston; George Gilman, from do., for Salem; Sequin, from Port Johnson, for Portland; Sarah, from New-York, for Waldoboro; Martha Nickels, from Jonesport for New-York; Zicova, from Bangor, for Bridgeport; E. & F. Williams, (Br.,) from St. John, N. B., for Southampton, for orders; yacht Wanderer, Lorillard, from Newport, on a cruise.

Sld. schrs. E. & F. Williams, (Br.,) Martha Nickels, and Frank & Emily.

7 A. M.—Wind, N. E., rainy.

Spoken.

May 31, lat. 42 36, lon. 25 30, bark Peterborough, from Manila, for London, 137 days out.

July 17, lat. 40 45, lon. 68 15, schr. Minnehaha, hence for ——.

July 6, lat. 36 30, lon. 37, schr. Arrival, (Port.,) from St. Miguel, for Boston, 20 days out.

Disasters.

NORFOLK, Va., July 25.—The brig Muscovado, with a cargo of sugar, bound to Baltimore, is ashore on Body's Island. Assistance from here will be sent to help her.

The schr. John Rowlett, which was run into some time ago by the steamer State of Virginia, has drifted ashore in Occohanock Bay, twenty miles N. of Cherrystone. Her masts, bowsprit and sails are gone. Her deck load was washed ashore. The vessel is full of water and the deck broken up. The wreckers have abandoned her.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, July 25.—The Anchor line steamer Tyrian, Capt. Greig, from New-York July 13, touched at Moville today and proceeded for Glasgow.

The Inman steam-ship City of London, Capt. Tibbitts, from New-York July 15, touched at Queenstown at noon today, en route for Liverpool.

The Allan line steam-ship Nova Scotian, from Quebec, for Glasgow, was signaled off Moville today.

The Cunard steam-ship Algeria, Capt. L. Messurier, from New-York July 15, for Liverpool, touched at Queenstown today and proceeded.

The North German Lloyd steam-ship Rhein, Capt. Myer, from New-York July 15, arrived at Southampton today and proceeded for Bremen.

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